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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXX NO. 2 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1942 PRICE: ONE ANNA

"KAMESHWARI"
Restores
BLOOD and VITALITY
RASASHALA AUSHADHASHRAM
Gondal Kathiawar
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WANTED AGENTS

CHINESE TROOPS ENTER BURMA

BARDOLI HAS NOT ALTERED CONGRESS POSITION

Maulana Azad Clarifies The Resolution

CLOSED DOOR POLICY NOT PRUDENT IN POLITICS

A BACK-GROUND to the main resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Congress at Bardoli was given by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, at a Press Conference on Friday afternoon.

He explained how the issue of non-violence was raised by Gandhiji when he first addressed the meeting of the Working Committee, how Gandhiji requested the Working Committee to relieve him of the responsibility of leading the movement on behalf of the Congress, and how the deliberations of the Committee were suspended for three days to plead with the Mahatma. The joint appeal of the Maulana and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru not to take the decision which Gandhiji took, was of no avail.

CONGRESS POSITION UNCHANGED

But the present position of the Congress with regard to the war, according to the Congress President, still remains unchanged. It was, in fact, at the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi that a sub-committee consisting of five members, namely, the Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant drafted the main resolution.

He further stated: "It is common knowledge that all five of us do not hold the same views on several issues. But the fact that all five of us ultimately arrived at a decision which is now before the country, demonstrates the unanimity of opinion in the Working Committee on this particular issue."

WITH CONGRESSMEN

The Maulana spoke in Hindustani and clarified the Bardoli resolutions on similar lines in which he explained them before a gathering of local Satyagrahis and Congress workers at Jinnah Hall, on the previous day, when he addressed them for about two hours.

NO REASON FOR ANY CHANGE

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said: "Before proceeding to Bardoli to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee, I had stated in my speech in Bombay that during the preceding fourteen months, nothing had happened that warranted a change in the attitude of the Congress "vis-a-vis" the present war.

"At the conclusion of the Working Committee and after its decision, I repeat the same thing. That is, in fact, the gist of the main resolution adopted by the Working Committee. But the fact that the two resolutions, namely, the one relating to non-violence and the other about the attitude of the Working Committee towards the political situation have given rise to some misunderstanding on their simultaneous publication. It will be, therefore, better to clear that misunderstanding.

ISSUE OF NON-VIOLENCE.

"Before proceeding to Bardoli, I had not the least idea that the question of violence and non-violence would once again crop up before us. That question was raised by some friends. But at the time when it was raised I did not like it, because, in my opinion, there was no scope for raising such a question at all. But I was very much surprised when Gandhiji raised that question when he first addressed the meeting of the Working Committee. Gandhiji said that the speech I made in Bombay and the short statement, I issued after my release from jail, went against the spirit of the resolution passed by the A. I. C. C. at Bombay, in September 1940. It will be remembered that I had emphasised the fact that it was the attitude of the British Government which was responsible for our decision about the war and that until the attitude of the British Government changed, there could be no change in our attitude. Gandhiji thought that this was not in consonance with the Bombay resolution. He also felt that the statement given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the "News Chronicle", in London, was against the spirit of the Bombay resolution. It was quite clear to me that in the Bombay resolution the Congress had taken up the position that it would not participate in this war due to political considerations, and not because of non-violence. I told Gandhiji that it was for the first time that the Bombay resolution was being interpreted to us in that manner. And that interpretation which Gandhiji gave at that stage took us back to the same controversy which was raised on June 3, 1940."

"Then I invited every member of the Working Committee to express his opinion. Last time, when this question was discussed at Wardha, there was a section in the Working Committee who were ready to go the whole-hog with Gandhiji. I first invited these

(Continued on Page 7.)

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD

ALTERED

Call Back Mahatma

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Mr. Jiwanlal Pandit, member of the A.I.C.C., has given notice of a resolution for the forthcoming meeting of the A.I.C.C. at Wardha disapproving the resolution of the Working Committee to relieve Mahatma Gandhi of the leadership of the Congress movement and urging suitable modification of the Bombay resolution to secure Gandhiji's leadership and guidance.—United Press.

Anti-Axis Front

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

The White House announced that the United States, Britain, Russia, China and Twenty-one other anti-Axis nations have signed a joint declaration pledging the use of their full resources against the Axis and not to make as separate peace.

Mr. Guardia said: "The resolution is short and to the point. It includes a declaration of solidarity and a pledge of full co-operation with the stipulation that none of the nations fighting the Axis will sign a separate peace.'

Another Latin American diplomat, who declined to give his name, said the countries signing have also agreed in principle to what was outlined in the Atlantic Charter.

He said the resolution constituted a joint declaration against the Axis and would probably serve as the basis for any future steps.

It did not include any provision for joint collaboration in the war policy of the pooling of men and equipment and supplies, he added.

Reminded by reporters at a press conference that "The Stalin Story Is Up Again"—referring to reports that M. Stalin is coming to Washington to join the talks here, President Roosevelt smiled indicating that there was no foundation to such a report.

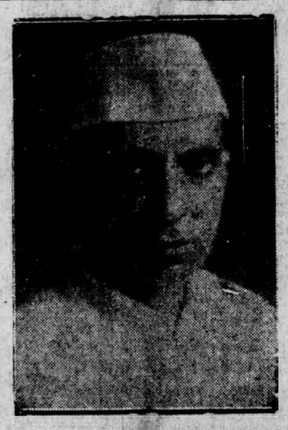
President Roosevelt said a study was being given to re-location of vital war industries inland from the Pacific coast. He said in some cases only parts of plants would be moved and special attention was being paid to safeguarding of aeroplane factories up and down the coast.—Reuter.

LATE NEWS

FRESH SOVIET GAIN

MOSCOW, Jan. 2.

Soviet night "communique" says that Maloyaroslavets is retaken.—Reuter.



PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

NO PARTING OF WAYS WITH MAHATMA

Bhulabhai And Jawaharlal On Implications Of Bardoli Resolution

NO SPLIT ON ISSUE OF INDEPENDENCE

"We have no sympathy with Hitler. We are under no delusion that he will give us our freedom. We know that our Freedom cannot be a gift either from Britain or Hitler. Possibly Hitler's rule is many times worse than that of Britain. But we do not want to continue as we are. We want to live as men of honour not as animals. Thanks to Britain, we may not be able to oppose an aggressor by force of arms but we will never submit either to the rule of Hitler or that of Japan. It is, therefore, futile to hold out such threats to us. It is equally futile to suggest that because of such possibilities we must hug our slavery."

Thus declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a mammoth gathering at Dana Bunder, Mandvi on Friday night.

No Parting Of Ways

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai who presided over the meeting stressed that there was absolutely no difference in fundamental principles between the Wardha declaration of June last and the latest resolution passed at Bardoli. It was quite erroneous to suggest that the Congress had parted with Gandhiji. There was no difference of opinion between them on the question of India's Independence.

Addressing the gathering in Gujarati, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai said that it was the duty of the citizens to understand the full implications of the Bardoli resolution and to interpret it in the proper perspective. It was wrong to say, as had been interpreted by some papers, that Gandhiji had abdicated or that the Working Committee and Gandhiji had come to a parting of the ways. It was common knowledge that Gandhiji had long ceased to be a primary member of the Congress. But even without being a primary member, he had always

(Continued on Page 7.)

Picked Men Under Wavell's Command

JAPANESE PLANES OVER SOUTH BURMA

But R. A. F. Chases Raiders Far Into Thailand

CHUNGKING, January 2.

FULLY equipped Chinese troops have already entered Burma.

It is officially announced that Chinese troops in Burma are in "large number" and under the command of General Wavell.

A Chinese military spokesman said that the troops were fully equipped, but their numbers and date of arrival in Burma could not be disclosed.

Picked Men From China

NEW DELHI: In connection with the Chungking report of the arrival of Chinese troops in Burma it is confirmed here that picked Chinese troops are being moved to Burma where, under the Command of General Sir Archibald Wavell, they will share in the defence of Burma alongside British, Burmese and Indian troops.

This new development closely follows General Wavell's recent visit to Chungking where he conferred with Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek and is pointed to as a striking illustration of the rapidity with which close and effective military co-operation with our Chinese allies has been achieved.

Enemy Planes Over South Burma

RANGOON (DELAYED):

It is authoritatively stated that beyond small patrol activities in the Tenasserim division, which have been reported, military activities on the Burma frontiers are confined entirely to consolidation and expansion.

They are likely to remain thus while the Japanese southward drive continues. The weight of enemy attack, it is stated, is directed to the Philippines and Malaya with Singapore as the main objective.

Meanwhile an Army Headquarters "communique', issued on Tuesday morning, states: "Nothing to report. Rangoon has been raid free for four days, but there was an air raid warning in one town in south Burma on Monday when a number of hostile aircraft were observed in certain areas.

Japanese Raiders Chased

The Tokio broadcast claims that during the first two raids on Rangoon 40 British and American planes were shot down, was described by the Rangoon radio tonight as merely an imitation of the German mendacity which, during the battle of Britain, persistently reversed figures of respective operational losses.

The latest estimate of the losses are 40 Japanese planes and 49 pilots, not taking into account others that could not have reached their bases. Our losses are six planes and six pilots.

The wrecks of 20 Japanese planes are littered in various places in Rangoon and its environs.

It was pointed out that during the apparent lull of the past few days Japanese aircraft did attempt to cross the Burma border, but each time they were driven back by the R. A. F and pursued far into Thailand.—A. P.

JAPANESE FORCES ENTER CHANGSHA

TOKYO, Jan. 2.

Japanese forces have entered Changsha, the Capital of Hunan Province, claims the Domei Agency.

CHUNGKING:—To-day's Chinese war 'communiuqe' indicates that the Hunan battle has entered upon its final phase, the Chinese army fiercely resisting Japanese attacks on the outer defences of the famous Hunan capital, Changsha

Fierce Fighting Along River Yuyang

On Thursday, there was fierce fighting along the line of the river Yuyang with the Japanese about 30 miles from Changsha. The Japanese repeatedly tried to cross the river under cover of heavy artillery but were repulsed.

Changsha had several air raid alarms on Wednesday and Thursday. Chinese units fiercely attacked the Japanese left flank at Kingheng on Wednesday. The Japanese lost over 700 men including 250 cavalry. Chinese forces at Yochow and other points near Hunan border have launched simultaneous attacks on the rear of Japanese positions along the Canton-Nankow Railway. This was welcomed by the Chinese because it would disperse the Japanese troops. Casualties would certainly be heavy on both sides.

Although the Japanese had made some advances against Changsha, the Capital of Hunan, the Chinese were confident that the Japanese would be defeated. The Japanese were employing 100,000 men in this drive without result, the spokesman continued.

The main object of the Japanese attack was to immobilise the Chinese armies and prevent their transfer elsewhere, but this had failed. The spokesman expressed confidence that although 1942 might not see the end of the war, against the Axis, it would at least see the elimination of the Japanese fleet.—Reuter.

PURPOSE OF HUNAN DRIVE

TOKIO: The Domei Agency states, "Military quarters state that Changsha may not be occupied permanently as the main purpose of the Hunan drive is designed to crush Chinese resistance in the nineth war zone where the Chungking forces recently ineffectively attempted to restrain the Japanese attack on Hong Kong".—Reuter

Bardia Captured

Heavy Attack On Axis Supply Columns Near Jedabya

CAIRO, January 2.

It is officially announced that Bardia has been captured. A thousand British prisoners have been released.

The attack on Bardia was pressed with a terrific pounding by the R. A. F. and field artillery. The bulk of the supplies which the enemy were able to get into Bardia had been very slight. About one brigade of the enemy were known to be in Bardia all of whom were killed or captured. The capture is almost a year after its capture last year, namely, second instead of fifth January.

It is officially announced that there are now over 1,000 Axis prisoners in Bardia.

Battle Of Jedabya

The following is the text of the Communique issued by the British GHQ. Middle East on Friday:

"Owing largely to weather conditions our own and enemy activity in the Jedabya area yesterday was on a reduced scale. Nevertheless our artillery took full advantage of several good targets offered by concentrations of enemy troops, while our air forces carried out further attacks against transport and tanks south of Jedabya. Enemy shipping and supply columns westward of Jedabya were also heavily attacked.

R. A. F. Active

An R. A. F. Middle East Communique on Friday states: "Bomber and fighter aircraft of the R. A. F. Royal Australian Air Force and South African Air Force and the Free French Air Force made a series of successful attacks on enemy mechanised units in the Jedabya region on January 1. Much damage was done to enemy motor transport.

Aircraft of the Royal Australian Air Force encountered a strong formation of Junkers 88's escorted by Messerschmitts 109's and shot down four of the bombers and one of the fighters, in addition to damaging several others.

To the west of El Agheila casualties were inflicted on enemy troops by machine-gunning attacks by fighter aircraft which also set fire to a petrol carrier and a number of lorries and damaged a small ship of Nofilia. Attacks by bomber aircraft on the enemy position at Bardia were continued with good results.

During Wednesday night the landing ground at Arae Philaenorum and the jetty at Ras El Aali were effectively bombed.

It is now known that in the attacks on December 31 on enemy armoured forces in the Jedabya region our aircraft scored two direct hits on enemy tanks. From these and other operations two aircraft are missing.—Reuter.

DEFENCE SERVICES EXHIBITION TRAIN
AT
MAHALAXMI
Railway Station
SUNDAY, January 4.
EXHIBITION COACHES OPEN
From 1-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.
DEMONSTRATIONS ON RACE COURSE
Admission As. 2.
From 12 noon to 1-30 p.m.
AND
4 p.m. to Sunset
CINEMA SHOW AFTER SUNSET
Admission To Exhibition Train 2 Annas

India Figures In Washington

DELHI EXPECTS "LINE CLEAR" MESSAGE FROM CHURCHILL BEFORE A. I. C. C MEETS

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

All-Indian Members with the exception Sir Akbar Hydari will attend to-morrow's important meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council at Calcutta. As the next opportunity for a full meeting with the Viceroy will only be available after His Excellency's return, from his Sind tour a fortnight hence, Indian Members are reported to be anxious to have a full discussion of the political issues to-morrow. It is now possible to anticipate the trend of events if the proposed efforts of the Indian Members bear fruit. Firstly there is to be **an announcement by Mr. Churchill himself regarding India's constitutional status with immediate effect.**

There is ground for hoping that the Indian Members will unitedly press that India should from now on be treated on the same level as the Dominions with the same powers for the Cabinet at the Centre.

As the Indian question is understood to be figuring in the Roosevelt-Churchill discussions at the initiative of President Roosevelt himself, the hope is entertained that before the A. I. C. C. meeting an important declaration by the British Premier himself may be made.

Secondly, following the A.I.C.C. meeting which is expected to confirm the Bardoli decision, Indian Members may try to arrange a meeting between the Viceroy and political leaders, including the Congress President, either individually or by means of a Leaders' Conference.

The future is said to be now in the hands of Mr. Churchill himself as the Indian question has become increasingly urgent.

So far as the Indian Members are concerned, they appear to realize that the Congress has taken a great step in abandoning the civil disobedience movement and making the offer to undertake full responsibility for national defence and that an equally great step is now expected from British Government.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (———), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responbility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Introductions for Matrimony, Friendship, Trade other 431 hobbies arranged by Globe Introduction League of Agra and Hyderabad Deccan. Central Office, Chillient, Agra. Members 11798 (both). Secretary, Mrs. Shaabdane. (15542)

Well employed soundly educated Kshatriya Rajput Bachelor Horticulturist 22 1/2 of active habits and good physique desires suitable matrimonial alliance. Caste restriction uncared for financial or landed aid in occupational advancement. Correspondence solicited. Please write earliest Box No. 15568, "Bombay Chronicle."

SOCIAL

Ladies, Gentlemen, Introductions for Friendship, Companionship, Matrimony, Social, Occupational advancement. Write Madame Sorel, Post Box 87, Bombay, enclosing stamped (2-1/4 annas) self-addressed envelope. (15575)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an Experienced Librarian. Write with Testimonials to Box No. 15580, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Sales Organisers for all districts of the different provinces of India on favourable terms. Apply to Secretary, B.I. Co., Ltd., 153, Dharamtalla Street, Calcutta. 15572

Wanted a Qualified (B. P. N. A.) Nurse. Free boarding lodging and uniform. Apply within one week stating terms, age, qualifications and previous experience to the Trustees Sevashram Broach. (6967)

Wanted for a local High School, a B.A., B.T., Mathematics and Games essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply before 10th January, 1942, to Box No. 15504 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Managers & Clerks on Rs. 50/-, 40/- for new offices establishment in Bombay Presidency. Apply General Business Emporium (India) Delhi. (15560)

Wanted by a big industrial concern a Storekeeper qualified as a Mech. & Elec. Engineer and having practical experience as a Storekeeper in big General and Engineering Firms. Apply with copies of testimonials as regards qualifications and past experience stating age and minimum pay acceptable to Advt. Box No. 6894. "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET.

To let First Floor 'Bombay Life Building, 45-47, Churchgate Street —spacious, marble floored, Lift and other conveniences. Inspection by previous arrangement. Apply to the Managing Director, Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. (6944)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion 3rd and Subsequent	Rs. 5-8-0
Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

PETROL PRICES.

As from 3rd January, 1942, the Current Official Price of "B.O.C." and "Shell" Petrol in Bombay Island and Suburbs has been increased to Rs. 1-10-0 per gallon ex-Pump, and Rs. 1-11-0 per gallon in sealed cans. These prices are exclusive of the Sales Tax imposed by the Bombay Provincial Government.

(6922)

KEROSENE PRICES.

As from the 3rd January, 1942, the current official prices of "RISING SUN" and "CHUKKER" Kerosene in the Island of Bombay have been increased as under:—

BULK: ex the Company's official shops and ex Tank carts to Rs. 7-1-6 per unit of 8 gallons.

PACKED: In tins to Rs. 8-5-6 per unit of 2 x 5—gallon tins.

(6971)

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 47874 in respect of Five Ordinary shares Nos. 341865 to 341869 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. standing in the name of Severine Domingo Cunha has have been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, 3rd January, 1942.

(15571)

174. BOOKS.

"Indian Astrology" (Monthly Magazine) Editor; Gandhi Astrologer. Important contents: Market forecast: Cotton, Wheat, Cocoanut, Tea, Rubber, Coffee, Lin and Cotton Seeds, Yarn, Groundnut, etc., (very useful for merchants). Daily significance; lucky and unlucky numbers, days, Racing etc. Birth Star Results, etc., Only One Anna a copy. Annual Subscription As. 12. Available at Modern News Agency, Tank St. or at all news agents in Bombay. The Manager, Indian Astrology, Tirutani, S. India.

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Amazing Yogic Feat to obtain success in all your affairs visit the world-renowned Palmist and Spiritualist Prof. Khuda Bux, Kitab Mahal, Room 3, First Floor, 192, Hornby Rd., Bombay 1. Highest testimonials from Viceroys, Governors, Commanders-in-Chief, Maharajahs, Lords, Ladies, A.D.C.s, etc., etc. (15570)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans advanced on mere Promissory Notes and Mortgages. Easy terms. Bombay Loans Finance Corporation 203, Hornby Road. (15577)

651 MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Are you married or about to be married? We will teach you exactly what you require. Particulars free. H. H. Stores, Katra Baryan, Delhi. (15553)

Wanted Rubber Hose 1/2 to 1 inch. State make, price and quantity available hose. Apply Box No. 15563, "Bombay Chronicle."

RADIO.

Universal Radio Laboratory guarantee repairing perfection to Radios, Amplifiers, Loudspeakers, Talkie Equipments and Gramophones, under the expert and personal supervision of a qualified Radio-servicing specialist. We also sell and exchange new and second-hand Radios. A visit is cordially invited. Ground Floor, 103, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. (15577)

Public Notices

THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from 3rd January, 1942, the Registered Office of the Company will be situated at "Scindia House" Doughall Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay 2nd January, 1942.

(15579)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for enlistment as Candidates for Clerical Posts in the Co-operative Department are invited from persons who are natives of the Province of Bombay. GRADE:— Rs. 25-5/2-55. MINIMUM QUALIFICATION:— Matriculation Examination. AGE LIMIT AS ON 1-2-1942— 23 for Advanced and 26 for Intermediate and Backward. Last date for receipt of applications is 31ST JANUARY, 1942. Particulars and prescribed forms of applications are obtainable from the Office of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies & Director of Rural Development, Poona, and will be supplied on receipt of (i) an addressed (large) envelope bearing postage stamps of the value of 2¼ annas, *and* (ii) one rupee only in cash or by an INDIAN POSTAL ORDER *(not crossed)* in favour of the "Registrar of Co-operative Societies & Director of Rural Development, Poona."

S. M. IKRAM,
Registrar and Director.

6918

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 776 of 1939.

ANANDRAO ATMARAM TALPADE ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
SUNDERRAO ATMARAM TALPADE & Ors. ... Defendants.
and
MORESHWAR ATMARAM TALPADE & Ors. ... Plaintiffs to the Counter-claim.
vs.
ANANDRAO ATMARAM TALPADE & Ors. . . Defendants to the Counter-claim.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree and Decretal Order of Reference in Suit, dated 4th December, 1940, the following immovable properties will be sold in two lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court as follows:—

Lot No. 1 in the Office of the Commissioner High Court, on FRIDAY, the 23rd January, 1942, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.).

Lot No. II on the site at Bandra on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1942, at 4 p. m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS
LOT NO. I.

FIRST:—ALL THAT piece of Pension and Tax land (cess redeemed) at Thakurdwar Girgaum Road, admeasuring 173 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, forming a portion of Collector's Old Nos. 65 and 66, New No. 665, Old Survey No. 422, New Survey No. 350, Cadastral Survey No. 2195 of Bhuleshwar Division with the buildings thereon and bearing Municipal 'C' Ward No. 4284, Street Nos. 319 and 319A.

SECONDLY:—ALL THAT piece of Pension and Tax land (cess redeemed) at Thakurdwar, Girgaum Road, admeasuring 631.27 square yards or thereabouts but ascertained to contain 605 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 65 and 66 and New No. 665, Old Survey No. 422, New Survey No. 350, Cadastral Survey No. 2194 of Bhuleshwar Division, together with building, thereon and bearing Municipal 'C' Ward Nos. 4281, 4282, 4283 and 4283A Street Nos. 321, 321A and 321B.

(NOTE: The above property is near Zaoba's Ram Mandir, Thakurdwar, Girgaum, Bombay.

LOT NO. II.

ALL THAT piece of Mulki land at Hill Road, Bandra, in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, being a portion of Survey No. 309 and Pot No. 1, with the bungalow and other buildings thereon, admeasuring 2691 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal Old No. 71 and New No. 77.

(NOTE: The above property is adjacent to St. Peter's Church, Bandra).

Private offers received by the Commissioner, on or before the 15th January, 1942, for the purchase of the above properties or either of them, subject to the Particulars and Conditions of Sale herein, will be considered by the Commissioner.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE & CO., Attorneys. for the Plaintiff abovenamed having their Office in the Central Bank Building, Esplanade, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1941.

(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Commissioner.

(6959)

Public Notices

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

STAFF SELECTION COMMITTEE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from natives of the Province of Bombay for enlistment as candidates for recruitment to clerical vacancies in this Administration during 1942-43. Selected candidates will have to pass a qualifying examination, success in which will make them eligible for appointment as vacancies occur during the year. On appointment candidates will be on probation for at least six months during which they will draw pay at Rs. 50 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 50-5-55. Promotion to the next higher grade of Rs. 60-5/2-90 will depend on vacancies in that grade

QUALIFICATIONS: — Matriculation, High School, Cambridge Senior or any higher examination Graduates should have obtained not less than 45% and non-graduates not less than 50% in their respective examinations.

AGE:—Not more than 25 years on the 1st April, 1942.

Applicants should supply full details in the prescribed form of application which can be had from the undersigned on payment of Re 1/- per copy. The fee will in no circumstances be refunded. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 31st January, 1942.

Canvassing in any form will disqualify a candidate for appointment.

SECRETARY,
Staff Selection Committee,
Bombay Port Trust,
Administrative Offices, Bombay.

(6785)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

Estate of ARDESHIR EDULJI COOPER—Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Ardeshir Edulji Cooper deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 8th day of April, 1940, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout British India was granted on 25th day of July 1941 to the Central Bank Executor and Trustee Co., Ltd., and Dr. Miss Avanbai Maneckji Mehta, Framroze Edulji Cooper and Nariman Ratanshaw Chowdhary of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the office of their attorneys Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, 1, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 2nd day of January, 1942.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW, & CO.,
Executors' Attorneys.

6970

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that B. K. DESAI, Esqr., the Court Receiver as Receiver appointed in suit No. 816 of 1940 (Madhusudan Dossabhai and others vs. Jasumati Dossabhai Maganlal) has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as wavied.

ALL THOSE two pieces or parcels of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure (cess whereon has been redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements, bungalows, garages, and outhouses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4563 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 310 and 672, New Nos. 2096 and 3020, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 2/7291 and Cadastral Survey No. 292 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2510, 2510(2) and 2511 and Street Nos. 91 and 91A—and bounded as follows i.e., to say on or towards the East formerly by the property of the late Sorabji Muncherji Dhanjibhai Readymoney and now of Nasarwanji Kharsetji Batliwalla and Cawasji Hirjibhai Sethna, on or towards the West formerly by the property of the late Jamshedji Dorabji Naigaonwalla and now of Messrs. Panachand Javerchand and Bhaichand Javerchand, on or towards the North by the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by the Sea Beach.

Dated this 2nd day of January, 1942.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(6969)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 627 of 1934.

Messrs. JAWANMAL AMARCHAND, a firm .... Plaintiffs.
V/S
SHAH KAPURCHAND BACHRAJ ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT TO DECREE, Absolute for Sale, dated 1st July, 1937, and judge's order, dated 28th June, 1940, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction in two lots by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, 22nd January, 1942, at 4 P.M. S.T.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land together with the Factory Outhouses and a Well, situate at Bakhri Jungle, Pot Tukdi, Pachora Taluka, East Khandesh and known as Mala, bearing Survey No. 18 and containing by admeasurement 8 acres and 30 Gunthas including all the articles pertaining to the Ginning Factory such as 24 Gins of Platt Brother Boiler Engine, etc., including those mentioned in the conveyance, dated the 23rd August, 1921, from Devoobai, widow of Taniram Ananta and others to the defendant.

LOT NO. 2.

Field, situate at Pachora, bearing Survey No. 57, the Assessment of which is Rs. 22-9-0.

Field, bearing Survey No. 59, situate at Pachora, the Assessment of which is Rs. 20-3-0.

The field, situate at Verull, Pragane Pachora, bearing Survey No. 9, the assessment of which is Rs. 38-8-0.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MAZAGONWALLA & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1941.

(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Offg. Commissioner.

6960

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NILKANT GOPINATHJI SHARANGDHAR of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property at Mary Lane, Matheran to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 79-81, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Secretary Matheran Hill Station Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or bungalow known as Nandanwan and outhouses standing thereon (together with all the pots and pans utensils furniture and all other articles and things lying in or about the premises) situate lying and being at Matheran in the Registration District of Kolaba Sub-District Karjat, containing by admeasurement (15) Fifteen gunthas be the same little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 173 in a certain map or plan of the said Matheran deposited in the Office of the Collector of Kolaba and which said premises are assessed in the books of the Matheran Hill Station Municipality as plot No. 173, Nandanwan and which said premises are bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by Government vacant land through which runs the public road (Mary Lane), on or towards the West by Government vacant land, on or towards the North by Development plot No. 4 compound 1 (plot No. 172) and on or towards the South by Development Scheme plot No. 4 compound 3 (plot No. 174) and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 2nd day of January. 1942.

DAMKEVALA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(6968)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

WEEKLY SALE

On MONDAY, 5-1-42 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sharp at our rooms, 122, Apollo Street, Fort.

By order of Executors and Trustees Dept., of Imperial Bank of India—Trunks, Tiffin basket, wearing apparel, golf sticks, books etc. property of late Mr. A. J. McCall.

By order of Indian Stores Dept., —samples of wastes, yarn, blankets, cloth, Engineering etc.

By order of Hair Cutting Saloon —big lot partitions, mirrors, small marble top wall show-cases, fans, wash basins, big lot pipes and fittings.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DINKAR MANGESH WAGLE and BAI SHEELAVATI DINKAR WAGLE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers Dalal street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Lease-hold land or ground known as Plot No. 12 (East) Scheme 6, Sion-Matunga Estate of the Municipal Corporation with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sion in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 610 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 312/6 of Sion Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" Ward No. 8639 (4A) and Street No. 2206 C.A. Sion Road and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 8, on or towards the West by Plot No. 11, on or towards the North by a Public Road 60 feet in width and on or towards the South by Plot No. 10.

Dated this 2nd day of January, 1942.

M. N. MANKAR & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(6966)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 39 of 1938.

HUSSEINALLY ABDEALLY and another .. Plaintiffs.
Vs.
ALIHUSEIN ESMAILJI .. Defendant.

PURSUANT TO DECREE, Absolute for Sale, dated 17th January, 1939, and Judge's Order, dated 1st August, 1941, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises on WEDNESDAY, 14th January, 1942, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece of perpetual otherwise called Chandrakali leasehold land together with the buildings standing thereon, lying at Byculla, near Old Race Course, on the North side of the Ghelabhai Doolabh Street, now known as Mahomedan Street and Siddick Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring according to the Cadastral Survey Extract 1597 square yards or thereabouts being land, bearing part of New Survey No. 1/3539 and registered in the books of Collector of land Revenue under Nos. A/13605, 13616 and 13617 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4028 (1), 4028(5), 4028(6), 4028(7) and 4028(8) and Street Nos. 215, 215D, 215E, 215F, 215G, 24B-13-15 and Cadastral Survey No. 1545 of Byculla Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TAHER & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Examiner Press Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1941.

(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA.
Commissioner.

(6949)

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

AUCTION-SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A. M. (S. T.) Property of a European Gentleman J. Bentford Esquire and others at, Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty, Sea-face, near Vianelli's Restaurant of complete household and Office Furniture, Dining, Table, Chairs, Side Board, Silver Show Cases, Cabinets, Glass Top Table and Teapoys, Low and Easy Chairs, Glass-door Cupboard, Chesterfield Sets, Cheval Dressing Table, Modern Sweet-toned Cottage Piano by Granville & Co., (S. Rose & Co.) Remington Portable and Standard Typewriter, Electric A. E. G. Fan, Godrej Steel Cupboard, Steel Glass Door Cupboard and Furniture, Austrian and George Fireproof Safes, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Hand and Foot Harminium, Carpets, Wrist-Watches, Glass-Crockery, etc. Tel. 40213.

VORA & CO.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1076 of 1939.

CHHAGANLAL KASTURCHAND and others .. Plaintiffs.
vs
LAXMAN Alias BABULAL SOBAN SHANKER DALAYA & Ors .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 6th February, 1941, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the site of the premises on Thursday 15th January, 1942 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece of land containing an area of 623 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements, dwelling house building or structure standing thereon, being plot No. 765 of Dadar Matunga Estate of the Corporation in Bombay which piece of land bears New Survey No. 1220 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 540/10 Matunga Division and Municipal F Ward No. 6553 (2), Street No. 120A.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Ghulamali Noorani and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 36 Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1941.

(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA.
Commissioner.

(6975)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COMPLETE DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, CURIOS, CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, etc.

Under instructions from the Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction TOMORROW SUNDAY, the 4th January, 1942, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) on the ground floor and 3rd floor of "Osaka House" at Carmichael Road, Cumbala Hill, the undermentioned property of Messrs. Osaka Syosen Kabusiki Kaisya and vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Large expanding dining tables, chairs, side boards, dinner waggons, cabinets, plate glass, show cases, drawing room suites, round tables, wardrobes, panel door cupboards, teapoys, card tables, cane chairs, lot of iron beds with mattresses, clothes-stands, carpets, dressing tables, chest of drawers, electric table lamps and fans, rich lace curtains, Japanese game sets, marble top tables, meal safes, solled linen boxes, enamelled brass pots, rich oil paintings, curios, crockery, cutlery, glassware, a large lot of lacquered trays and bowls, Remington typewriter, etc.

On view.

BENNETT & CO.

EDWARD

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

BOMBAY TALKIES' Evergreen Romance

BANDHAN

Starring

LEELA, CHITNIS, ASHOK KUMAR

The Singing Idols of Millions.

TO-MORROW MORN. AT 10

MICKEY ROONEY
JUDY GARLAND

In a Song-Splashed Dance-Delirious Musical Triumph

BABES in ARMS

2nd WEEK!

WALT DISNEY'S

Latest Feature Sensation

THE **RELUCTANT DRAGON**

with

ROBERT BENCHLEY

An R-K-O Radio Release

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

EXCELSIOR

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SMALL TURNOVER IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Year-End Liquidation And Local Covering

NARROW PRICE MOVEMENT

Bombay, January 2

On Wednesday, the New York cotton market was irregular with year-end liquidation and short covering. There was no fresh business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

U. K. CONSUMPTION

The official company has not released further cotton since December 24 but cotton arrived fairly over the holidays with spinners generally easily securing suitable qualities from a wide range of grades and staples recently released especially American lease and lend. Spinners are fairly freely substituting American long staples for Egyptian Uppers owing to the difficulty of shipping from Egypt. One calculation of current annual rate of United Kingdom consumption American 720,000 and outsiders 600,000 compared with last season approximately 800,000 and 1,300,00 respectively indicating an aggregate of 37 per cent decrease.

The New York cotton market is meeting resisting around 17.34 at which level there appears increased selling pressure and the upward move is effectively checked. The immediate course entirely depends upon war news and price control developments as it is said that higher Mid-December parity price has been largely discounted.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened steady and there was trade and commission house buying but prices eased on year-end liquidation, profit-taking and hedging. At the decline there was moderate covering and the market closed steady.

At the opening March was quoted 4 points up at 17.34 which was the highest level for the day. Thereafter prices declined on selling and March was quoted 17.18 which was the lowest. Prices again rallied and the session closed at a net rise of 8 points to a decline of 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 18.55c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quietly steady and closed at a decline of 3 points to a rise of 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed 2 points down at 17.63c. per lb.

LOCAL SITUATION

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. state: The dawn of the new year has been heralded by Japan's brighter hopes. Past year no doubt swelled both optimists and pessimists but left them cold. The legacy was a panic born of the devastating war on some borders. But human memory is short and hallucinations disappear like mist with piercing sun rays. So, people ask "Have we passed through the major panic or are we likely again bewildered by the Devil days?" Let us say Japan's successes are only temporary, not worth of a passing epidemic and when people will get accustomed to it as in England, its terror will fade away. From that point of view, war fortunes are chameleons and in a world war, temporary misfortunes should not blind us of the Allied invincible growing strength. Thus, Mr. Churchill was asked when Tokio will be bombed, he replied "thought she would have something coming to her one of these days. Also he declined to comment on the possibility of Russia entering the war against Japan." When that happens, Japan's superiority in the air will be checkmated and her initial successes will disappear like the clouds in the Spring. This should galanise the public sentiment into a robust faith of longer war. Marketwise, from consumers point of view, prices look fairly reasonable as growers interests need to be cared for. Truly evolution in the national aspirations in India should lead to expansion, utilisation and protection of primary products. That cannot be achieved by famishing farmers without adequate Government financial aid. Here requires a closer study of American C.C.C. for the amelioration of the unvocal producers. Way not avail it now as it should prove a granary for post-war purposes.

PRIVATE CABLES—

December 30 :—

March highest (3 p.m.)	17.31+23
March lowest (1 0a.m.)	17.20+09
December 31 :—	
March highest (10 a.m.)	17.34+04
March lowest (11-33 a.m.)	17.18-12

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends :—

New York : Holiday market. Undertone steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, December 31

January	15.98+03
March	17.26-04
May	17.42-05
July	17.59
October	17.49-03
December	17.53-01
Middling Spot	18.55-04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, December 31

January	16.93—03
March	17.33—02
May	17.47—02
July	17.55—01
October	17.74+02
December	17.77+03
Middling Spot	17.63—02

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, December 31

Noon call

March	17.23
May	17.36
July	17.44

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, December 31.

Day's receipts at all U S ports 20,000 bales

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, December 31

T T London on :—	
New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.52
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

LONDON SEEDS

London, December 31

Rozario Santa Fe Dec/Jan sellers	22/4 1/2
Barletta Russo Dec/Jan sellers	22/6
South Australian Dec/Jan sellers	27/6

LONDON RUBBER

London, December 31

London smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb.	unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, December 31

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£58 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£101 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£82 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£105
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 3/4
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£114 1/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£7 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£63 1/2
National Bank of India	£30 1/2

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, January 2.

The local market was under the influence of tejimandi settlement. London spot silver was unchanged at 23 1/2 and forward quotation was reduced 1/16d. to 23 1/32d. There was absence of demand. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was quietly steady with a limited turnover. Quotations were as under :—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	47	2 6
Posh		47	3 6
Maha		47	0 0
Sovereigns		32	1 0

SILVER

Ready		69	13 0
Posh		64	15 0
Maha		65	0 0

LONDON SILVER

London, December 31

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, December 31

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£8-8-0

Yarn And Silk Merchants Quotations

Bombay : January 2.

	Rs.	a.p.
64/2 Koru Nissin—		
Spot	38	8 0
January	32	0 0
84/2 Koru Nissin—		
Spot	39	0 0
January	41	8 0
62/2 Any—		
Spot	2	9 0
January	3	2 0
80/2 Any—		
Spot	3	2 0
January	3	0 0
150 Any—		
Spot	2	11 6
January	3	2 0

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, January 2

Groundnuts February—		
Opening	Rs.	43 7 0
Highest		44 4 0
Lowest		43 5 6
Closing		44 1 6
Cottonseeds January—		
Opening		26 14 6
Highest		27 3 0
Lowest		27 10 0
Closing		27 11 0
Cottonseeds May—		
Opening		25 12 6
Highest		25 11 0
Lowest		25 7 3
Closing		25 9 0
Castorseeds May—		
Opening		43 14 0
Highest		44 0 0
Lowest		43 10 0
Closing		44 0 0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, January 2

Fine White Java sugar per cwt :

Java ready from Bond Rs. 18-0-0

African from Bond Rs. 17-4-0

Indian Sugars ready :—

Ready (ordinary) Rs. 17-12-0 to 18-2-0

Ready (large grain) Rs. 18-4-0 to 18-14-0

Bombay Group March delivery Rs. 13-15-0

Tone :—Indian firm.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, January 2

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	109	0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	113	0 0

Tone :—Dull.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, January 2

Linseed May	Rs.	9	4 6
Wheat January		5	11 3
Wheat May		7	0 9

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay, January 2

Pepper ready		98	0 0
Maha Sud 15		94	0 0
Chaitra Sud 15		97	0 0
Ginger ready		36	0 0
Maha Sud 15		30	0 0
Chaitra Sud 15		29	0 0

THE METAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Bombay, January 2

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 121 28 115 35 114 12 113 49-56 111/8.

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 112 24 110 28 109 35 103 42 102 49-56 101

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 75 Rosita Rs. 65 Country make Rs. 60 Pigiead 'B.M.' Refined Rs. 32 per cwt.

Tin Ingot Penang Rs. 74 per qr.

Settlement rates :—

Copper sheets Chaitra Rs. 113/8

Pigiead 'B.M.' Maha Rs. 31/8.

Tin Ingot Penang Maha Rs. 64.

Market tone : Firm.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS (IN 1,000'S)

New York, December 26

		Season to-date	This Season week	1940/41
Forwarded to American mills including other America (excluding linters)		4,761	223	7,240
Stocks at U. S. ports		—	3,424	—
Stocks at U. S. interior towns		—	3,306	—
Receipts at U. S. ports		2,296	103	2,398

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED : 1906

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 1,15,50,000

HEAD OFFICE :

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Branches:

AHMEDABAD : Bhadra (Main Office), Ellis Bridge, Station Branch.

ANDHERI : Near Bombay.

BANDRA : Near Bombay.

BOMBAY : Bullion Exchange, Colaba, Kalbadevi, Malabar Hill.

CALCUTTA : Clive Street (Main Office). Bara Bazar. Chowringhee Square

JAMSHEDPUR

KARACHI

NAGPUR : Kingsway, Itwari Bazar

POONA

POONA CITY

RAJKOT

SURAT

LONDON AGENTS : THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1/2 per cent per annum Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in an account for interest amounting to less than Rs 1 per half year.

FIXED, SHORT AND SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS received on favourable terms Rates on application

The Bank acts as EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS AND SETTLEMENTS and undertakes trustee business generally. Rules may be obtained on application.

General Banking Business Transacted

A G GRAY, *Manager*

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE:—Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only:

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)

Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road. Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Transfer Quotations

Bombay, January 2

There was no trading on the Bombay Stock Exchange as there was a special meeting of the Governing Body.

It is understood that the Governing Body will ask members to transfer all open business to the next settlement.

Quotations will be as under :—

	Present settlement	Next settlement
Tata Steel Defds.	1725	1734
Tata Steel Ordinary	325	327

The Governing Body of the Bombay Stock Exchange has fixed the following quotations for transfer :—

Bombay Dyeing	1250	1256/4
Nagpur	395	397
Century	425	427/8
Colaba	220	221
Finlay	240	241/4
Gokak	300	301/4
Kohinoor	530	532/8
Morarji	525	527/8
Mysore	160	160/12
New Great	315	315/4
Phoenix	480	482/8
Simplex	230	231/4
Swadeshi	440	442/4
Swan	250	251/4
Andhra	1660	1668
Hydro	175	175/12
Power	1650	1658/4
Steamer	320	321/4
Steel Ordinary	325	326/10
Steel Defd.	1725	1734
Alcock	685	688/8
A. C. C.	165	165/12
Bellapur	285	286/8
Burma	365	366/12
I. Bleaching	195	196
Construction	116	116/8
Shivrajpur	36	36/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, January 2

The local market was depressed yesterday by professional selling with a view to lower levels for weekly tejimandi settlement. It is said there was extensive selling from professional quarters. To-day the market opened at Rs. 216/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 216/12 under scattered buying At this level there was renewed selling by professional operators and prices weakened to Rs. 215/4. Tone was quiet.

Prices declined to—Rs. 214/8 but under short covering prices improved to Rs. 217 scattered selling again appeared and prices declined to Rs. 215. The session closed at 5 p.m. as under :—

Broach A/M	Rs.	215	4 0
Broach J/A		219	12 0
Oomra D/J		188	0 0
Oomra March		167	8 0
Oomra May		169	8 0
Bengal D/J		133	8 0
Bengal March		135	0 0
Bengal May		136	8 0

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, January 2

	To-day.	Total
Oomra	31700	56750
Bengal	1550	4000

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, January 2

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P	141	138	135	132	
M G Punjab	141	138	135	132	
M G Rajputana	147	144	141	138	
M G Oomra No. 3	197	194	191	188	
M G C P No. 1	233	230	227	224	
M G C P No. 2	210	207	204	201	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, January 2

Approx. quotations.	Old.	Ready.
Bengal Fine	123-26	135/38
Berar	154-59	187/89
C. P. 1	194-99	221/24
C. P. 2	194-99	201/04
Khandesh	114-19	129/34
Mugiai	124-29	134/39
Briach	139-41	
Broach Low	116-21	

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, January 2

Wheat May	0	5	6
Linseed May	0	14	6
Groundnut February	2	8	0
Castorseed May	5	0	0
Cottonseed May	2	4	0
Silver 2nd settlement	2	15	0
Gold 2nd settlement	2	0	0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales. 3 days.

		This year.	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh	1,484	22,344	35,033
Central India	324	8,050	11,034
Barsi and Nagar	732	21,591	25,058
Hyderabad/Gaorani	111	1,948	7,082
Berar	6,151	70,033	76,164
Central Provinces	3,062	27,598	7,894
Total Oomras	11,864	151,564	163,255
Dholeras	158	13,146	7,553
N.-W. Provinces		949	314
Rajputana	49	328	992
Sind-Punjab	4,979	158,028	171,938
Broach	910	16,257	7,303
Coompta and Dharwar		5,506	25,242
Westerns-Northerns	78	5,956	26,006
Cocanada			239
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	150	7,596	522
Total	18,178	259,400	403,363
Arrived by road to 25th Dec. 1941		32,500	65,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1941-42	1940-41
Receipts to date 31-12-41	2378000	2425000
Receipts yesterday 31-12-41	20000	2000
Export to date 19-12-41		585000
Stock at Ports 26-12-41	3424000	3405000
Stock at Interior Towns 26-12-41	3306000	3355000
Quantity in sight 19-12-41		6908000

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, December 30

Broach A/M highest 217 lowest 214 closing 216 1/4

Broach J/A highest 220 1/2 lowest 219 closing 220 1/4

Oomra D/J highest 185 1/2 lowest 184 closing 185 1/2

Oomr aMarch highest 168 1/2 lowest 167 1/2 closing 168 1/4

Oomra May highest 168 1/2 lowest 166 1/4 closing 168 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 133 1/2 lowest 131 closing 133 1/2

Bengal March highest 135 lowest 133 1/4 closing 135

Bengal May highest 136 1/2 lowest 134 1/2 closing 136 1/4

Bombay, December 31

Broach A/M highest 219 lowest 216 1/4 closing 218 1/2

Broach J/A highest 223 lowest 221 closing 223

Oomra D/J highest 188 1/4 lowest 186 closing 188 1/4

Oomra March highest 170 1/2 lowest 169 closing 170 1/2

Oomra May highest 171 1/2 lowest 169 closing 171 1/2

Bengal D/J highest, lowest and closing not quoted.

Bengal March highest 137 lowest 136 1/2 closing 137

Bengal May highest 138 1/2 lowest 137 1/2 closing 138 1/2

Bombay, January 1

Broach A/M highest 220 lowest 216 1/2 closing 216 1/2

Broach J/A highest 224 lowest 221 closing 221

Oomra D/J highest 190 lowest 188 1/2 closing 189

Oomra March highest 171 1/2 lowest 168 1/2 closing 168 1/2

Oomra May highest 172 1/2 lowest 170 closing 170

Bengal D/J highest, lowest and closing not quoted.

Bengal March highest 137 lowest 135 1/2 closing 135 1/2

Bengal May highest 138 1/2 lowest 137 closing 137.

CROSS RATES.

Broach A/M below New York May 968 cent points at exchange 331

Broach J/A below New York July 897 cent points at exchange 331

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, January 2

LONDON :—

Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 2 months

Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Three months.

Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Four months.

B C RATES :—

T T 1/6 15/15; D D 1/5 15/16

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32; D D 1/5 31/32

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 5/32

NEW YORK :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4; D D Rs 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs 327 1/2

Cross Rates Dol. 4.02 1/2; 3 1/2.

MONTREAL :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs 302 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4; D D Rs 294 3/4

Cross Rates Dol. 4.43/47.

JAVA :—

Banks selling T T Gld 56 3/4; D D Gld 56

Banks buying T T Gld 57½; D D Gld 58

Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62

BERNE :—

Banks selling T T Pcs. 126 3/4; D D nil

Banks buying T T Pcs 131 1/2; D D nil.

Cross Rates Pcs 17.30/40

STOCKHOLM :—

Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123

Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

Cross Rates K 16.85/95.

SINGAPORE :—

Banks selling T T Rs 158; D D Rs. 158

Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs. 154 1/2

Cross Rates Sh. 2/4 5/32 7/32

MEXICO :—

Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27, D D Rs. 66.27

Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs 62.04

Cross Rates Pes. 19.5 21.5

LISBON :—

Banks selling T T Esc 4.36 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom

Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55

Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100 20

NEW YORK :—

Cross Rate Dol 4.03 3/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Steady

Gold £8/8/0 Ready

New York Silver 35 1/8

London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 9/16 Forward

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money :— Call 1/2 per cent.

1 to 2 months 1/2 per cent.

3 to 6 months 3/4 per cent.

9 months 1 per cent.

Tone :—Shade quieter.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, January 1

	This week
Total bullion	£ 539,070
Public deposits	11,200,000
(a) Other deposits	274,000,000
Government securities	240,500,000
(b) Other securities	27,200,000
Notes and coin	28,500,000
Notes in circulation	751,700,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	10.10 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include bankers	219,900,000
(b) Other securities include discounts and advances	5,400,000
Total deposits	285,200,000
Total securities	267,800,000

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London : January 2.

The Stock Exchange was mainly firm.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £101 3/4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London : January 2.

5 per cent 1958/68 £101 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £82 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £107 1/16

2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £99 15/16

4 per cent Funding Loan £114 3/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan £105

New War Loan £101 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds £114 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 16-9

Marks and Spencer Ordinary 37-0

Electric Music Industry 15-0

Princhin Johnson 21-4

Imperial Chemical 33-1

Woolsworth New Ordinary 59

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £75

Dundee 31-9

Unilever Ordinary 29-0

Ford Motors 24-9

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £66

British American Tobacco Ordinary £4 9/32

Carreas 'A' £5 7/16

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £6 19/32

P and O Defd 27-7

Distillers 72-9

Bredfords Dye 8-4

British Celanese 6-4

J and P Coates 37-4

Courtaulds Ordinary 34-0

Fine Cotton Spinners 5-7

Vickers Limited Ordinary 16-10

Inter Nickel dol 42

Indian Iron 48-1

TEA SHARES

Assam 17-0

Donaro Tea 30-0

Empire of India 17-6

JUTE

Barnagore £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber 13-9

Guia Kelampong 11-3

Rubber Plant Inv Trust 19-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 18-9

Burma Corporation 5-3

Rio Tintos £7

East Rand Properties £2 3/32

Rand Mines £5 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown £10

Associated Portland Cement 48-9

Trinidad Leasehold 68-9

Sub Nigel £7 1/4

Spring Mines Split Shares £1 5/32

Union Corporation 153-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 36-3

Anglo-India 4-3

Burma Oil £2 9/16

Mexican Eagle 10-9

Shell Transport £2 21/32

Royal Dutch £20

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £45

London Midland Ordinary £19 1/8

London North Eastern Defd £2 3/16

London Southern Defd £16 1/8

London Transport 5 per cent £126 1/2

London Transport £40

Indian Stock Exchange

Bombay, January 2

After the holidays, the market opened much lower than pre-holiday closing levels but later showed an improving trend. Tata Deferreds opened at 1540 against the previous closing level of 1650 and improved up to 1590. Tata Ordinaries opened about Rs. 27 lower at 290 and worked up to 300. Similarly, Bombay Dyeings after opening at 1100 improved to 1120. Indian Irons were quoted at 29-4.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :

Tata Deferreds (1650) 1540 90 85

Tata Ordinaries (317) 290 300 298

Tata Ordinary 296; Tata Deferred 1585; Indian Iron 29/4; Steel Corpn of Bengal 17/4; Bombay Dyeing 1120; Central India 335; Century 370; Gokak 240; Kohinoor 450; Simplex 180; Andhra Valley 1650; Tata Hydro 170; Tata Power 1570; Associated Cement 155; Belapur 250; Bombay Burma (old) 310.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Bombay : January 2.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 26th December 1941 :—

LIABILITIES Rs.

Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits :—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	8,71,20,000
(2) Government of Burma	5,58,43,000
(3) Other Govt. Accounts	5,51,51,000
(b) Banks	33,94,75,000
(c) Others	4,27,81,000
Bills payable	91,55,000
Other Liabilities	3,41,31,000
RUPEES	70,46,54,000

ASSETS Rs.

Notes :—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	11,89,48,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	22,91,000
Rupee Coin	12,03,000
Subsidiary Coin	5,74,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(a) Internal	
(b) External	
(c) Government Treasury Bills	
Balances held abroad*	47,14,51,000
Loans and Advances to Govts.	39,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	8,82,51,000
Investments	1,80,36,000
Other assets	
RUPEES	70,46,54,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities. An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 26th day of December, 1941 :—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Dept.	12,12,39,000	
Notes in circuation :—		
(a) Legal Tender in India	314,62,17,000	
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	21,07,64,000	
Total Notes issued		347,72,20,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		347,72,20,000
ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000	
(b) Held outside India		
Sterling Securities	227,62,61,000	
TOTAL OF A		272,04,04,000
B. Rupee Coin		34,17,90,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities		41,50,25,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper		
TOTAL ASSETS		347,72,20,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 78.235 per cent.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

SECURITIES FIRM

CALCUTTA : January 2.

Only a limited business was put through round all sections on re-opening after the X'mas holidays with a dull and inactive undertone. Government securities on the other hand continued a firm market.

Following are the closing quotations :—

Government Securities : 3 per cent Loan 1963/65 93/1, 3 per cent Government Paper 80/6, 3 per cent Loan 1961/64 98/7, 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 100/12, 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 9/8 s lots, 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 108/9, 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 106/4, 5 per cent U. P. Bonds 1944 102/14, 3 per cent U. P. Bonds 1952 98, 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 103/14.

Banks : Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1572-8 s lot, Conty. 338 s lot; Reserve Bank 102/8.

Cottons : Basanti pref 6/6, Kesoram 9/4, New Victoria pref 7/6.

Coals : Bengal 371, Bhusick and Muslia 4/4, Taicher 1/14.

Jutes : Anglo-India 344, Bally 220, Barnagore 94, Caledonian 370, Delta 410, Gouripore 650, Hukumchand 12/10, India 339, National 21/4 ex-div, Nuddea 58/8 Orient 170, Presidency 5/1.

Miscellaneous : National Iron and Steel 9/2, Smith Stainstreet pref 90, B I Corporation ord 5, Pref 179/8 c-t, Dunlop Rubber first pref 149 ex-div, Indian Paper Pulp 145 s lot; Titaghur Paper ord 20/4 c-d, Midnapore Zemindary 69.

Sugar Shares : Balrampore 12/1 s lot, Carew and Co pref 136, Champaran 19/8, Ramnugger Cane and Sugar 11, South Behar ordinary 18 s lot.—A. P.

Madras Stock Exchange

(From Our Correspondent).

Madras : January 2.

The Madras Stock Exchange will remain closed till Monday, January 5.

NEW YORK COTTON 44 POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH

New York : January 2.

Previous closing	17.26
To-day's opening	not received
To-day's closing	17.70
Difference	+44

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May	Rs. 220/0
Broach July/August	Rs. 224/8

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York : January 2.

Following are the New York opening ranges :—

New York cotton cable not received.

March (17.33) not received

May (17.47) not received

July (17.50) not received

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London : January 2.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Jan/Feb (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers

Linseed Bombay/Calcutta Jan/Feb (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata Jan/Feb (£15 5/8 sellers) £15 5/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal Coast Jan/Feb (£19 3/8 sellers) £19 3/8 sellers

JUTES

Dundee October/November unquoted

Lightning October/November unquoted

RUBBER

Spot unquoted

Forward December unquoted

LONDON METALS

Tin not quoted.

Electric Copper (£62) £62

Lead (£25) £25

Glasgow Iron No. 3 (1st sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York : January 2.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	not received

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London : January 2.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London : January 2.

London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON SILVER

London : January 2.

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d nil

Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d nil

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6

Paris on Bombay not quoted

New York on Milan not quoted

New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

London on Shanghai unavailable.

London on Kobe not quoted

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.

4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.

5 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay : January 2.

There was no trading during night session.

Trade And Finance

Call Money Quotes At One Per Cent

GILT-EDGED MARKET FIRMS UP

Setback In Gold And Silver

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

MONEY

Conditions in the local short-term money market remained unchanged throughout the week mainly under the influence of the year-end holidays. Call money continued to be quoted at about 1 per cent. and three to six months' money around 1-1/2 per cent. per annum.

GILT-EDGED

The local gilt-edged market remained in the doldrums owing to Christmas holidays and the volume of turnover during the period under review was negligible. Prices of some of the securities, however, were marked up as a sequel to the announcement by the Government of India of their intention to redeem the whole of the outstanding sterling loan 3-1/2 per cent. India Sterling Stock in London was quoted about two points higher at £101-3/4, while its counterpart locally moved up from Rs. 92-12 to Rs. 93-8, closing a shade lower at Rs. 93-4. Among other dated bonds, 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan was marked up from Rs. 96-12 to Rs. 97-2, 3 per cent. 1963-65 loan was quoted higher at Rs. 93-2 and 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan at Rs. 108-4. 3 per cent. 1946 bonds were static at Rs. 100-14. 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan at Rs. 98-8 and 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan at Rs. 101 4 per cent. 1943 bonds were a shade better at Rs. 103 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan at Rs. 108-10. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan showed little or no change around Rs. 112-8.

EXCHANGE

There were no new phases to report in the rupee'sterling exchange market which continued to be steady. For interbank business, sellers of spot T. T. on London quoted Is. 5-63/64d. and buyers Is. 6d. Merchant rates fixed by the Exchange Banks' Association were unchanged as under :—

Sellers of T. T. on London (spot and upto six months) Is. 5-31/32d.

Buyers of T. T. on London (spot and upto six months) Is. 6-1/32d.

In New York, sterling remained pegged at 403.75 cents throughout the period under report.

GOLD

Fears that happenings on the Eastern border of India will adversely affect the considerable offtake of gold which has been the mainstay of the market for the past several weeks were responsible for a sharp setback in the price of the metal. A downward trend was apparent at the close of the previous week and was further accentuated early in the week under review. From Rs 47, spot gold slid down to Rs. 45-15 at the start, but steadied up to Rs. 47-3 the next day. Owing to intervening holidays, the turnover was small and fluctuations few and for the rest of the week, the price moved between Rs. 46-9 and Rs. 47-6. Gold to be delivered in the January settlement was quoted at a discount of four annas, while there were no transactions for the February settlement The price of sovereigns varied between Rs. 31-11 and Rs. 32-4 during the week Stocks of gold are estimated at about 75,000 tolas while the average dailly offtake is said to be about 5,000 tolas The highest and lowest rates touched were: Rs. 47-6 and Rs. 45-15 for spot and Rs. 47-2 and Rs. 45-10 for January settlement.

SILVER

In sympathy with gold, the silver section of the local bullion market suffered a sharp setback during the week under review. From the closing quotation of Rs. 69-7 of the previous week, spot silver slipped down to Rs. 68-12 on the opening day of the week, but recovered to Rs. 69-6-6 the next day. A steady undertone developed mid-week and the price moved up to Rs. 69-8-6 at the close, after having gone down to Rs. 68-14-6 on Tuesday The premium on ready delivery silver of .999 fineness over January settlement was maintained around Rs. 4-8 throughout owing to the continued demand for fine silver. Silver to be delivered in the February settlement, which was quoted at a discount of one anna under January during the previous week, stood even mid-week and comm

THE CASANOVAN HUSBAND
Is not past mending!
Sardar Akhtar
PROVES IT
In National's
Nai Roshni
Starring:
SARDAR AKHTAR, HARISH
★
Direction:
LALIT MEHTA & CHIMANKANT GANDHI
★
Produced By
MEHBOOB
8 STARS Plus
MANY LAUGHS!
7th WEEK
Of Full Houses
Daily 3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.
Zanana Show At 12-30
On Tues. & Thurs
Pathe

A YOUNG WOMAN'S MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEM!
CHOICE Between 2 LOVERS!
How to Make The Choice?
'CIRCO'S'—Picture:
'SWASTIK-INDIA' Release
Tulsi
Directed by GUNJAL
WILL HELP YOUNG LADIES ON THE POINT!
TULSI
Featuring:
Shalini, Neela, Sumant, Shrinivas, Trilok, Anant
3rd WEEK of Big Crowds!
NOVELTY
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinees 1 p.m.
SUNDAY MORNING at 10.
"BEAU GESTE"
WITH GARY COOPER

4th Fascinating Week
You Love To Laugh?
Then Do See
Dhandora
It's A Great Treat
A RANJIT HIT
★
Directed by: CHARLIE
CAST:
CHARLIE, DIXIT, SHAMIM
Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Mat. Sat., Sun. at 1 p. m.
OPERA HOUSE

APOLLO
Daily at 4-30, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinees at 2 p.m.
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
GREAT INDIA'S MEMORABLE SOCIAL DRAMA
Sneh Bandhan
Starring
MISS BIBBO, NAVIN YAGNIC, E. EILLIMORIA, etc.

BROADWAY
DADAR
FROM TO-DAY
Tarun Picture
PRABHAT
Starring:
SHANTA HUBLIKAR
JAIRAJ, NAZIR, KALYANI
MOHANLAL DEVI'S STORY
Daily 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays 1-30
Next Sat.
"ON THE RIVER"

2nd Successful Week!
Drawing crowded Audiences.
Melodious Songs—Hilarious Fun
RANJIT'S Superb Picture
SHADI
Director:
JAYANT DESAI.
MADHURI—MOTILAL—KHURSHID
Matinee To-day & To-morrow at 1-0 p. m.
Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p. m.
CHITRA
Vincent Road, DADAR.
Free List Entirely Suspended

FILLING THE SCREEN with LAUGHS & LYRICS!
NAVYUG'S
Simphony
of
Love-Life
Sangam
"Romance Plus Realism"
Starring:
MENAXEE, WINAYAK, DAMUANNA.
NOTE THE TIMINGS!
Sat., Sun. Hindi: 4 p.m.
Marathi: 1, 7, 10 p. m.
Daily Marathi: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Tues. Thurs. Zanana Show: 1 p.m.
9th WEEK AT
NEW WEST END

Fifth Fascinating Week
PAYACHI DASI
DURGA KHOTE
VANMALA
ATRE'S MAIDEN HIT
At
KOHINOOR
DADAR
Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Mat. at 1-30 on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

PALACE Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
2 years after famed "Boys Town" . . . comes its heart-thrilling encore! The same great stars . . . in still greater performances!
Men Of Boys Town
AN M.-G. M. PICTURE
Starring:
SPENCER TRACY
MICKEY ROONEY
SUN. MORN. at 10-30 A. M.
GREAT ZIEGFELD
METRO'S WONDEROUS MUSICAL WITH
WILLIAM POWEL—MYRNA LOY
LUISE RAINER

Our Readers' Views

A Plea For Konkani

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—When the Congress Government took up the question of removing mass illiteracy and started the campaign of literacy, I found this will not serve its purpose unless Konkani people are taught Konkani. Otherwise the attempt to make them literate will involve the question of teaching them a language not their own. So a conference was called of our people in 1939 July and several resolutions passed regarding the development of our Konkani. The Government of Bombay took some action and allowed Konkani adults to be taught Konkani and ordered that Konkani children upto II standard in primary schools to be taught by Konkani-knowing teachers. This is a great thing! But further progress depends on our own attempt. But at this, persons of other languages began to take fright and tried to discredit our movement. At the time of the last census, some of the Marathi and Kanarese gentlemen led a crusade against Konkani language along with some of our Konkani people who allowed themselves to see their salvation in these alliances. These persons are carried away by political considerations. I am not moved by these. With me it is a purely educational and cultural question. The division of a province on a linguistic basis is not desirable in the present circumstances. It leads to a quarrel between persons of these languages. Languages are not meant for a quarrel between men but for communion among them. It is wrong to think of dividing our Bombay Province on a linguistic basis. It is a costly experiment. Hence the reply to both these is that we in Konkan are neither in Maharastra nor in Karnatak. The long line of Sahyadris separates us. So we must have freedom to develop Konkani, our mother tongue, just as others do theirs. Although it may be that we have awakened to our sense of duty in this regard just now. For better late than never. For Konkani has been a living language from a very long time.

Konkana is the name of the mother of Parushuram who is said to have reclaimed this territory from the sea. Whatever may be the case with this version this country has been known as Konkana even in the time of Mahabharatha. Then if we look at the language itself, we find it to be nearer to Sanskrit than any other Indian language. Hence Kaka Kalelkar speaks of it as one which "can't be surpassed in sweetness by any other Indian language." He also calls it rich with metaphor and similies.

Father Maffei called it in 1882 "a rich and beautiful language more perfect than most of the European languages." To me it is enough that it is my mother tongue. A man can't afford to be a critic of his mother tongue as of his own mother. For it is not given to one where he is to be borne. So it is a divine arrangement with which we should not quarrel, nor be dissatisfied: none need feel ashamed of his mother tongue and think of giving it up. He who asks us to do so to suit his end is not a friend, in the long run. For he does not know the injury he does us. Mahatma Gandhi has said in some place that he who tries to impose his language on another must be considered "an enemy."

Hence we have to do every thing in our power to develop it. So I hope Konkani speaking people will make it a point to carry out the first resolution of our conference, 'viz.,' that we Konkani people should use Konkani in our correspondence with each other. This is a great thing. This will break our lethargy and make us write. And then we shall be soon found doing all that others do in their language. As regards the script, those who don't know the Nagari script may use any script they know. For script is after . . . only a vehicle of the language and hence it is of secondary importance. If we act thus, then we shall get the literature that we require. For it is after all the reflection of our own thoughts and deeds. I would request you to go in for those books that are existing so that Konkani authors may get encouragement and bring out more works. Thus if we develop our language on the right lines, the education of our children will go on the right lines. For Miss Montessari says that the education of children must be through the mother tongue. At present, the education of our children has been going on on wrong lines and I may now say that it is totally neglected. But the fault is not of the Government alone, but primarily of us also. It is good that the Government has begun to see the mistake now. It is hoped that our children will be treated with the same consideration as children of other languages.—Yours etc.,

M. M. SHANBHAG.

KARWAR,

"Film Problem Of The Hour"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is, indeed, a pity that Mr. F. V. Pathy, a competent producer of documentary short films should have gone out of his way to raise a hornet's nest over the appointment of Mr. Shantaram an expert craftsman and technician as the adviser to F. A. B., in place of a foreigner in his article "Film Problem of the Hour" that appeared in your esteemed paper on saturday 1st November. As a matter of fact, like the "Bombay Chronicle" film critic one expected Mr. Pathy to welcome heartily Mr. Shantaram's appointment for the simple reason that as far as at least Indian film industry is concerned there is no man better suited to the job than Mr. Shantaram who alone, perhaps, has earned international fame by receiving acclaim from such famed personalities in the film world as Charlie Chaplin and William Dieterle for his picture "Admi" and again who alone can claim to have produced two effective propaganda 'feature' films viz., "Dharmatma" and "Padosi".

That Mr. Shantaram has mastered the art of film technique and that he has no equal in India in cinema craftsmanship is an undeniable fact. Even Mr. Pathy will have to admit it. But there is another fact about Mr. Shantaram which Mr. Pathy would do well to bear in mind; and that is that he is a hard worker and that nothing short of perfectness can satisfy him. Naturally, every short film emanating from F. A. B. henceforth will receive Shantaram's seal of approval only when it satisfies the artistic, technical and propaganda standard of his most fastidiously critical mind. And this is a distinct advantage to the Board in having Mr. Shantaram at its head.

Apart from his ability to extract perfect work and his sharp critical judgment, Mr. Shantaram fully realizes the importance of the two essential factors of short films viz., (i) the adherence to truth (ii) the proper perspective of propaganda angle. And his feature films like 'Padosi' and 'Dharmatma' attest to this fact.

While no one can question the competency of Mr. Shantaram in face of the aforementioned facts, the point that there should be a board of experts instead of a single individual remains to be answered. And the obvious reply to it is that such a board composed of film technicians and producers on one hand and educationalists on the other is more likely than not to provoke dissensions and discussions which will only lead to talk, talk and talk. Besides, the board composed of many members for practical administrative purposes, is likely to prove more of an impediment than a help as such a body is unsuited to act efficiently as an executive and carry out the war propaganda expeditely I never thought Mr. Pathy could be oblivious of such evident facts.

As to his grievance that documentary film has been treated like a neglected orphan by the Government one cannot but support him. In fact, let me bring to Mr. Pathy's notice that the Government is as much regardless to-day about documentary films as it was in the past. For, let it not be forgotten that Film Advisory Board owes its existence to war and it was only the agitation against the foreigner's appointment as well as the failure of this imported expert that forced Government to appoint an Indian. Happily, Mr. Shantaram has been chosen for this job, and in the expert hands of Mr. Shantaram the short film is definitely destined to attain at once high standard and enormous popularity. Whether or not the films produced by F. A. B. in future will be documentary in the sense that Mr. Pathy visualizes them is extremely doubtful. For, War Propaganda comes first in all F. A. B. productions and the 'documentary' element at least during the period of war, will have a subsidiary place in such films.—Yours, etc.,

V. P. SATHE.

Congress And The League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In recent issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" there was an article by a Muslim lady on the question of the "Congress and the League" in which she has tried to show that the Indian National Congress, during its recent regime of office in the seven provinces of India, had made situation intolerable for Muslims. I am sure that the writer has hardly done any justice to the Congress. She has not at all tried to understand the difficulties of the Congress and its point of view.

One great objection that she has regarding the administration of the Congress is that such Muslims were not taken as Minister as enjoyed the confidence of the majority of their co-religionists in the legislatures of the 7 provinces. In my opinion it was right that the Congress did no such thing. According to the principles of democracy doing so would have been quite unfair to the other Indian minorities—the Sikhs, Christians, Parsis, Jews, Jains, Harijans, etc. etc. If Muslim Ministers were to be so selected why not others in the same way. This would have made the work of the Congress impossible. Furthermore, the Muslim Minister selected by the vote of his co-religionists in the legislators would not necessarily have been so much loyal to the Congress programme and policy and would have given many occasions to the Governor to interfere. Thus in place of autonomy we might have had Governor's Raj. Is it fair to give one man so much power as to override the decision of his 10 colleagues?

The persons who are Ministers only for the sake of being Ministers may tolerate this but those who want to act as Ministers for the sake of doing good to the poor and for securing rights for Indians will certainly not relish such ministerships.

This is clear to any honest thinker that during the last four years Mr. Jinnah has organised Muslim public opinion and was able to get so much success only by our time-honoured cry "Islam in Danger." This is a well-known fact that Mr. Jinnah started on this path only when he had seen in 1937 that the Congress was not taking his nominees as Muslim Ministers.

The Congress would not have been worth its name had it betrayed the nationalist Muslims in that way. This very fact shows to me that the Congress means well to the Muslims because it has not allowed itself to take the convenient course of pacifying the off shifting Muslim public opinion which is yet undecided about its future line of action.

And after all, what is there in names and personalities? How could it be honestly said that those few Muslim Nationalists who had become Congress Ministers were not, as Muslims, just as good as any other Muslims. Is it not a fact that only a few years ago these very people were believed to be very sincere well-wishers of Muslims? And how has it happened that all at once merely by becoming Congress Ministers they lost all their sincerity and faithfulness? Do people change so soon and so radically. There are no examples to show that the Muslim Ministers as individuals have done more for the Muslims in Bengal, the Punjab or Assam; and the Muslim Ministers in the 7 provinces failed to do that much in their own provinces. I may be allowed to give just a very small example how things have been brought about in some quarters. I believe it was in the end of 1937 or the beginning of 1938 that Mr. Syed Husain came from America and toured in parts of India. Once speaking in Calcutta in a meeting where Mr. Fazlul Huq was present he exhorted the people to take education and liquidate illiteracy. Mr. Haq in his turn got up and asserted that "the world will see that within 15 months each and every body in Bengal will become literate". But I am sure no such thing has been done in Bengal even by now where he has been ruling for the last four years and more. I don't think that the Congress would have boasted in that way but it would have really done something of that nature had it been in office for such a long time.

So, what I mean to say is that the picture of the Congress is really not so dark as is painted by many. There is much to be said on both the sides. By now it is becoming clear to many Muslim Leaguers themselves that the political stand that the League has taken is not a very sound one and my personal belief is that Muslims at large are being made to pay very dearly for that and in the future march of progress they are sure to lag much more behind than they have been doing uptil now. I should be extremely sorry if it is being done deliberately.—Yours etc.,

SYEDA AMNA KHATOON.

Jalgaon

No Religious Processions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In these days, when Nationalism is on the increase, religious processions should be cut down for the simple reason that "other Indian people cannot take a part in it" except in the form of a disturbance, which as we all know is detrimental to our unity.

When we look deeply into religious matters we find that it is a communion between God and Man, but when it takes the form of processions then it comes into contact with worldly affairs and between man and man with disastrous results.

For example instead of the Gunpati procession, a little tank or a tub of water could also be placed in the same hall as the Gunpati, and on the expiration of 10 days the Gunpati immersed into the water and allowed to dissolve after which the water could be put to some useful purpose.

Religion cannot take the form of a peaceful argument, how can we expect religious processions with all its excitement of music to be peaceful. No doubt there will be some mal-factors of India, who in the name of "Religion" will make excuses i.e., because other religions do not have processions, therefore they do not want us to have religious processions. Success of anything ought to be judged by its results.—Yours, etc.,

DENNIS THOMPSON.

A Kurla Road

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I understand that certain members of the depressed class on the Board of the Kurla Municipal Borough have been out with the proposal that the C. S. Tramway road leading to the Police Court in Kurla be named "Dr Ambedker Road" in view of the fact that all that locality alongside the road is inhabited by members of the depressed class in overwhelming majority and as the said road is now nameless and as diverse names are used for it, it causes great confusion in the minds of the public. Hence the suggestion that there should be one definite name for it.

The name "Dr. Ambedker Road" is a suitable one no doubt. The residents of the locality being the followers of Dr Ambedker it would not be out of the way if the proposal is carried unanimously by the Board to encourage such followers. I hope the Muslim League party in the Municipality will support this proposal and will see that it gets through.—Yours, etc.,

MOHOMED YUNUS DALVI.

Price Of Soda Ash

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has been an insistent clamour for industrialisation, especially in the matter of heavy chemicals, for which there is a very heavy demand, met entirely by foreign supplies. Naturally H. M Mehta's entry into the alkali industry was greeted with immense relief in the hope that at last soda ash was being manufactured in the country and would be within easy reach of other industries, large and small. And so it was prices having been satisfactorily stabilised at about rupees 6/8 per cwt till December, when for reasons best known to the manufacturers, the official prices have been steeply raised to Rs. 6/12, then Rs. 8/8, then Rs. 9/12, and now Rs. 10/8 per cwt. all within the short space of a fortnight.

The Imperial Chemicals, the only other suppliers though subjected to increased shipping and insurance charges and a heavy protective tariff, are still selling their product at their former prices of Rs. 6/12 per cwt. albeit there is slight rationing.—Yours, etc.,

'ASH EATER'.

Rare Opportunity—
Don't Miss
Miss SHANTA APTE,
KOGILAGANA ISAIVANI
M. S. SUBBULAKSHMI,
Y. V. RAO and
Others (in Tamil)
MASTER-PICTURE
"SAVITHRI"
Now running in tremendously crowded house at
BROADWAY
TALKIES, Dadar.
on 4th January 1942
at 10 a. m.
Advance Tickets can be had at the Theatre from 4 p.m. to-day.

Jinnah Raises Bogey Of "Hindu Raj" Again!

Criticises Bardoli Decision: Warning To Britain

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah in an interview said:—

"My attention has been drawn to the Congress resolution, passed recently at Bardoli, and it is very difficult for me to understand what those resolutions really mean, except, that as I understand, that they have not moved by a hair's breadth from the original demand for an immediate unconditional declaration of India's independence and freedom with the right of the people to frame their own constitution through a Constituent Assembly to be elected by means of adult franchise on the basis of a united and democratic India. This clearly means setting up of the Hindu Raj, which Muslim India will ever accept it.

Muslim India is fighting and struggling for survival and for its right to self-determination, whereas Congress and other Hindu organisations are speeding to establish supremacy and domination over the Muslims as an All-India minority by establishing one Central Government over the whole of India and thus even to dominate and control those zones where the Muslims are in a solid majority and interfere even in their internal affairs by virtue of the vital powers, which must remain vested in the Central Government, such as defence, communications, customs and finance and various other executive and administrative powers".

THREAT TO BRITAIN.

Muslim India has made its position clear by the resolution of the All-India Muslim League Working Committee at Nagpur, on December 27, 1941. If any new declaration is made on the part of the British Government departing from the declaration of August 8, 1940, as to the future constitution of India, or any proposal or move, which in any way would militate against the Muslim demand for Pakistan, or prejudge it, or denounce it any way, as seems to be the main effort of the Hindu leaders, will not only create an unprecedented catastrophe but result in grave disaster at this critical juncture of the war and war efforts apart from the fact that it will constitute a gross breach of faith with Muslim India.

MUSLIMS AND WAR.

"With regard to the immediate issue, viz, the prosecution of war and efforts, the Muslim League has from the very beginning been ready and willing, without prejudice to the major political issues, to shoulder the burden of the defence of the country, singly or in co-operation with other parties on the basis that real share and responsibility is given to Muslim India in the authority of the Government at the Centre and the Provinces, within the framework of the present existing constitution. But so far no serious heed has been paid to this policy of the All-India Muslim League by the British Government.—A. P.

Sri Ramana Maharishi

Dr. Lakshmana Sarma, a disciple of Sri Raman Maharishi, who is now in Bombay, writes:—

Bhagavan Sri Ramana Maharishi, the sage of Arunachala, whose birthday is being celebrated during this week is a "Jivan-Mukta", that is to say, he is one that is both in the world and beyond it, in what is known as the "Turiya" or Fourth State, which is beyond all relativity. This State is also described in the sacred lore as "Sahaja" or Natural State of the "Atma", the Real Self.

Producer Gas Plants

The Government of Bombay has appointed a small Committee to examine the design of producer gas plants and to draw up approved specifications. The report of this Committee will be received before January 15.

The Government of Bombay has under consideration two proposals to encourage the use of efficient producer gas plants on transport vehicles:—

(1) Some remission of provincial taxation on vehicles fitted with plants which comply with the approved conditions as efficient and not likely to cause undue wear;

(2) The provision of advances repayable by instalments, to owners of vehicles in good condition who wish to purshase plants of approved design for use in the Province.

In addition, the Forest Department is examining the methods of production of more suitable charcoal for producer gas plants.

Any enquiries as to concessions and approved plants should be addressed to the Director of Industries, Bombay, after January 15.

Those who have fitted or intend to fit producer gas plants are advised to consult the Director of Industries, as, in view of the necessity of conserving available vehicles, the Government may shortly have to refuse to license any motor vehicle fitted with a producer gas plant not of approved design.

SICKNESS INSURANCE

Possibility Of Having It Introduced In Certain Industries

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The possibility of introducing immediately, without waiting for any detailed statistical enquiry, some schemes of Sickness Insurance in certain industries in the country was discussed at a conference held here this morning between the Hon. Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Labour Member of the Government of India, and representatives of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers and the Employers Federation of India.

The conference also discussed matters relating to the effect on production of the increased hours of work in factories and workshops and question regarding night shift work. Some suggestions for amending the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Payment Of Wages Act also came up for consideration.

The fifteen representatives who attended the conference included Sir Victor Sassoon, the Hon. Mr. R. R. Haddow, Sir Henry Richardson, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Mr. M. A. Ispahani, Mr. Debiprasad Khaitan, Mr. Karamchand Thappar and Mr. Padampat Singhania.

The Hon. Labour Member will meet representatives of several employees' associations to-morrow morning." A.P.

300 SATYAGRAHIS STILL IN U. P. JAILS

LUCKNOW, Jan. 2.

Enquiries made here reveal that there are still about 300 Satyagrahi prisoners in the U. P. jails, of these 200 are in the Lucknow camp jail and 100 are in the Chunar camp jail.

Their cases are being reviewed by the Government and a decision will be arrived at soon.—United Press.

Fire-Fighting On Indian Ships

NEW DELHI Jan. 2.

Owing to the increased danger to which ships plying in Indian waters are subject, the Government of India consider it necessary that such ships should be equipped with additional fire-fighting appliances so as to be able to cope with any outbreaks of fire, which may be caused by enemy action or otherwise, says a Press Communique.

They have accordingly issued a set of rules called the Indian Merchant Shipping (fire appliances) Rules, 1942, on the subject. These rules are supplemental to the Indian Merchant Shipping (fire appliances) Rules, 1934, and will be in force for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter.—A.P.

Khan Brothers' Programme

PESHAWAR, Jan. 2.

According to information received here from Bardoli, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is not coming to Peshawar soon. He will accompany Mahatma Gandhi to Sevagram and stay there till the A. I. C. C meeting.

Dr. Khan Sahib, ex-Premier, who has left Bardoli already had broken journey at Delhi and Lahore for some days. He will arrive here on January 6.—United Press.

Paper Prices To Be Fixed

CALCUTTA, January 2.

The United Press understands that the Government of India is likely to fix the maximum price of paper by the middle of January.—United Press.

Frozen To Death

PESHAWAR, January 2.

One person was frozen to death near Ghazni in south-eastern Afghanistan, says a report which adds that severe winter conditions prevail in the country.—A.P.

Warning To Indian Evacuees From Burma

RANGOON, Dec. 29.

A number of Indians, evacuating from Rangoon, were attempting to walk to India 'via' Prome. This was quite impracticable as no food or water was obtainable beyond Prome, thus observed Mr. R. H. Hutchings, Agent to the Government of India in Burma in an interview with the "Associated Press".

He added: "No one will be allowed to go beyond Prome and Government have provided camps between Hmawbi and Prome for the use of evacuees, who should remain in these camps till further instructions."

Mr. Hutchings specially appealed to the people of India in Burma to keep steady and give all support to their magnificent fighting men now in this country to resist any aggression.—A. P.

Mr. Y. N. Sukthanker, I. C. S. arrived at Delhi on Friday and took over charge of his duties as Wheat Commissioner for India. A. P.

2nd Demand Week!

N.B.—Owing to the new lighting restrictions, the last show commences at 9-45 p.m.

CAPITOL At 4, 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
—for your eye!
—for your ear!
—for your heart!

SONJA HENIE
JOHN PAYNE
in
Sun Valley Serenade
with
GLENN MILLER AND HIS ORCHESTRA

Sunday: 10-30 a.m.
SEVENTH HEAVEN
with Simone Simon
James Stewart.

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

The secret longings, the strange emotions hidden in the mind of a man!
SPENCER TRACY
INGRID BERGMAN LANA TURNER
in VICTOR FLEMING'S Production of
Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde
with
Donald CRISP · Ian HUNTER
Barton MacLANE · C. Aubrey SMITH
Directed by Victor Fleming
Screen Play by John Lee Mahin
Based on the Novel by Robert Louis Stevenson

TO-MORROW MORNING! AT 10 A. M.
BETTE DAVIS
in
"THE GREAT LIE"
A Warner Bros. Picture

Another Year Begins
BUT
Gharki Laj
Is Still There & As Popular As in the 1st Week!
12th GLORIOUS WEEK
'ANAND' Release
SUNRISE Picture,
Directed by
V. M. VYAS
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL
Sat., Sun. Matinee 1 p.m.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Paush Vad 1, 1998
Muslim: Zilhaj 15, 1360
Parsi: Amardad 1, 1311.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR CHRISTIANS: At the Hume High School Hall at 6-15 p.m. when Dr. E. Asirvathan, Professor of Political Science, University of Madras, will speak on "An Ideal Social Order."

LATE SETH KASHIRAM GOVINDJI CHAHAWALA (Rajguru): Condolence meeting at 7-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at Neighbourhood Hall under presidentship of Mr. A. Gadre.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. A. Padhye, in the hall of 'Ananda Vihara' to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Shiladitya, the Great Indian Buddhist King after Emperor Asoka."

ALL-INDIA MARATHA CONFERENCE: A meeting of the Reception Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Education League's High School, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

LECTURE ON BHAGWAT GEETA: Sri M. R. Gopalacharya, M.A., of Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, will deliver a public lecture on Geeta at 9-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, 54, Portuguese Church St., Dadar (B.B. and C.I. Rly.)

A.R.P. GIRGAON: All A.R.P. Wardens are requested to attend to-morrow (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m. in the Robert Money School, Proctor Road, the lecture on "Elementary Protection against H.E." by Mr. M. N. Akerkar.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: With immediate effect telegraphic communication with Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, North of Penang, Dindings, Northern Perak, the Province of Wellesley and Penang is suspended.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: To meet Dr. V. S. Ram (Lucknow University) and others, there will be a gathering of Andhras at the Andhra Mahasabha premises, "Kuwar Kunj," First Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday).

BOMBAY AKALI DAL: A general meeting of Bombay Akali Dal under the presidentship of Sardar Diwansingh will be held at 7 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at 302, Kalbadevi Rd., to discuss the future policy of the Sikhs in the light of the present political situation of the world.

LECTURE ON KATHA UPANISHAD: Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Dadar, will deliver a public lecture on Upanishad at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Ashram premises, 64, Portuguese Church St., Dadar (B.B. and C.I. Rly.)

A.R.P. PAREL & SEWRI: All A.R.P. Wardens are requested to attend to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. in the R. M. Bhat High School, Gokhale Society Lane, Parel, the lecture on "Elementary Protection against H.E." by Mr. M. N. Akerkar.

DEFENCE SERVICES EXHIBITION TRAIN: At Mahalaxmi Race Course to-morrow (Sunday) 4 p.m. demonstrations: Coaches open from 1-30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Cinema show after sunset. Admission As. 2 each. H. E. the Governor will inaugurate the programme at 12 noon on Sunday.

BARKOOR BILLAVA CHARITY SANGHA: The 24th annual celebration of the above Sangha will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 p.m. at Sir C. J. Hall under the presidentship of Sahukar M. Dejappa. Swamy Guruprasad will address and the programme includes a Kanarese social drama.

SHREE RAMANA JAYANTI: The following is to-day's (Saturday) programme: —4-30 to 6 p.m. Religious discourse on "Shree Ramana and his Tatwa" in Tamil. 6 to 7-30 p.m. Religious discourse on the "Life and Teachings of Shree Bhagwan Ramana" in Gujarati. 9 to 10-30 p.m. Musical entertainment, Veena and Mridangam.

YOUTHS' PARLIAMENT PUBLIC DEBATE: That "The Wardha Scheme of Education is Impractical" will be the subject of a public debate in the Youth Lodge, Blavatsky Lodge, to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. Prof. A. M. Modi will preside. Mr. R. I. Patel will propose and Mr. R. S. Batliwala will oppose.

A.R.P. COMMITTEE, MATUNGA: The Ambulance Study Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association will give the 6th lecture on "First-Aid to the Injured" to-day (Saturday) in the lecture hall of the Ramnarain Ruia College, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) The lectures will be continued every Wednesday and Saturday at the same place and time till the course is completed.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS: The Jt. Hon. Secretary writes:—All the members and the recruits are required to be present in mufti at the Congress House tomorrow (Sunday) at 7 a.m. to attend parade. Divisions will be made according to the efficiency and the names of the newly appointed officers will be announced. Special Managing Committee will meet after the parade.

SIKHS GREET SAVARKAR: Under the presidentship of Sardar Diwansingh a meeting of Bombay Akali Dal was held to congratulate Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha and other workers on the courageous stand taken by them at Bhagalpur for the assertion of their rights and strongly condemned the misguided policy of the Bihar Government and assured them the wholehearted support of the entire Sikh community.

NATIONAL PRAYER DAY: Mr. G. B. Velkar offered prayers, Bhajan and chanted hymns in Sanskrit for the early termination of war and Victory to British arms at Chowpatty. In the evening at the Thakurdwar, Shree Zaoba's Ram Mandir, a Hari Kirtan and congregational prayers were offered. At the Kala Ram Mandir and at Madhav Baug Temple also prayers were held.

GUMASTA MANDAL: A general meeting of Grant Road Gumasta Mandal elected the following office-bearers:—Mr. G. G. Mehta, President. Messrs. Kustumji Alchidana and Chandrakant Chudgar, Vice-Presidents. Mr. Jivraj Kurji, Treasurer; Mr. Jafarali Sidik, General Secretary. Messrs. R. P. Joshi and Nurmahamed Dosabhai, Propaganda Secretaries. Messrs. Maganlal Harjivan and Jamid Ahmed, Management Secretaries. Mr. Rokadia, Office Secretary.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION: The Union's Hall will be shifted from 1st January 1942 to "Court House" (1st floor), Carnac Road (opp. St. Xavier's School), Bombay 2. The formal opening ceremony will be performed by Khan Bahadur H. S. Mohamed, President of the Union, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. to be followed by a conversational meeting and some musical items.

Stove Tragedy

While lighting a stove on November 29 in a hotel situated in a China Mill compound Sakarchand Nathoolal, servant of the hotel received injuries as the nipple of the stove flew up and as a result of which the stove and the clothes nearby caught fire. While trying to extinguish the flames he received serious injuries and died in the K. E. M. Hospital. The City Coroner recorded that the death was due to shock from extensive burns accidentally sustained from the bursting of Primus Stove which he was lighting in a tea-shop where he was employed.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Sun Valley Serenade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Great Guns" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Reluctant Dragon" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Aloma of the South Seas" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Tulsi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
PATHE—"Nai-Roshni" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 12-30 noon.
ROXY—"Jhoola" Daily at 3, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 11-45 noon.
WEST END—"Sangam" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhandora" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Swami" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1 p.m.
PLAZA—"Men of Boys Town" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
APOLLO—"Sneh Bandhan" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Prabhat" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Payachi Dasi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

WORKERS' DEMANDS

The Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Bombay, writes:—A rally of more than 30,000 workers was held under the auspices of the above Union at the Kamgar Maidan on Thursday evening. Mr. Jiwba presided and Messrs. Laljee Pendse, Bhide, Mokal, Reddy, Chowdanker and Parvatibai Bhore spoke.

In a resolution unanimously passed the workers put forth their demands for payment of bonus this month instead of the next; 25 per cent increment in their basic rates of wages; increment in dearness allowance; immediate and unconditional release of all Labour leaders and recognition of the Union.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION FOR PARSI YOUTHS

The elocution competition arranged under the auspices of the Second Parsi Youth Conference which was to be held on 11th January 1942, will be held on 18th January 1942, instead. The place will be announced later.

It appears that there is some misunderstanding with regard to the subject on which the competitors will have to speak. Each competitor will select and speak on 'any one' of the six subjects selected for the competition.

Entries for the competition will be accepted upto the evening of the 7th January 1942, by the Jt. Hon. Secretaries Sub-Committee of the Second Parsi Youth Conference at Sir Ratan Tata Welfare Centre, Cowasji Jehangir Colony, Tardeo.

FEES OF A. I. C. C. MEMBERS

A.I.C.C. office announces that as this will be the first meeting of the A.I.C.C. for the year 1941/1942 members attending the meeting at Wardha will be required to pay the annual subscription of Rs. 10 in accordance with Article XIX of the Congress Constitution, before they are given the necessary pass to attend the meeting.

Traffic Amenities In City

A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay for providing traffic amenities to Bombay City during the current year. A portion of this amount has already been spent in fitting guard rails at Mayo Road, Churchgate St., Bhatia Baug, Chowpatty Seaface and Sandhurst Road. The Traffic Advisory Committee has approved of providing similar guard rails at other junctions.

Goldsmiths Strike Ends

The Secretary, Gold and Silver Employees' Union, Bombay, writes:—The Goldsmiths and other artisans from Marwadi Bazaar, Kamathipura, Bhendi Bazaar and Madanpura, who were on strike for the last two and a half weeks, have resumed work after the agreement reached between the Union and the prominent merchants of these localities. Accordingly a 31 per cent general increase has been granted to artisans, while the salaried men got 20 per cent increment on current wages.

NEW SECRETARY APPOINTED: The general body meeting of the Gold and Silver Employees' Union held on 30/12/1941, elected Mr. G. N. Musadkar as the General Secretary of the Union.

Lewis Cup To Be Senior Tournament

The B.P.H.A. Ltd. at their recent meeting have sanctioned the Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament conducted annually by the Parel Sports Club in the North as a senior tournament. Hitherto teams from the first Division of the B.P.H.A. League could include only 5 of the first Division players. As might be imagined this robbed the team of its essential men. It is now possible for all senior teams to participate. The matches of this tournament will be played on the St. Xavier's Gymkhana Ground, Parel. The entries close on the 20th inst., draw will take place on the 21st inst. at the Parel Sports Club, Parel, at 7 p.m. and the tournament will commence on the 1st February. For particulars please apply to Mr. Jos. Gonsalvez, Hon. Secretary, Cordeiro House, Parel.

Defence Demonstrations At Mahalaxmi

The Defence Services Exhibition Train is drawing large crowds to the Mahalaxmi Railway Station, where it is parked since Friday.

The train consists of a number of wagons wherein are displayed various weapons and articles prepared in Indian factories and arsenals.

Guns, heavy and light, shells of large and small calibres, huge and medium bombs are all there and an expert explains the construction of the contrivances and their uses.

FRIDAY'S DEMONSTRATION

On Friday noon there was a demonstration of defence exercises held at the Mahalaxmi Race Course when tanks, armoured cars, anti-aircraft guns and anti-tank guns were in action.

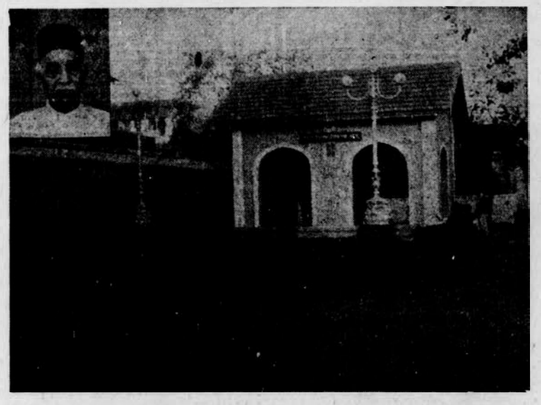
A military truck was dismantled and reassembled by the demonstrators with astonishing quickness.

A military 'plane also participated in the exercises.

The demonstration was repeated again at 4-30 in the evening and witnessed by crowded galleries.

There will be further demonstrations on Sunday.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES: The following religious discourses will be held by Swami Sambuddhanandaji of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar Road:—To-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Batliboi's Accountancy Institute, Prescott Road, Fort, in English, on Vedanta Philosophy (Brahma Sutra). To-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road in English on Bhagawat Geeta and at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, in Hindi on Teachings of Bhagawan Sree Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.



A general view of the 'Devayya Shivayya Baug at Kamatipura, the opening ceremony of which takes place on Sunday (4th January at 5 P.M. (S.T.) at the hands of Rajaratna B. B. Ravtal, (Inset—Photo of the Donor, Mr. Devji Shivji Bhandar).

Shri Dharmath Sanskrit Pathashala, Hunnur, Jamkhandi

Pandit Madhawacharya Umarjikar Shastri acknowledges the donations given for the 'Shreemad Bhagwadgeeta Sanskrit Pathashala and Pranchin Dharma Granthalaya" building by the following persons:—Shreemant Rajasaheb of Jamkhandi Rs. 51; Shreemant Ramsaheb of Mudhol Rs. 50; Shri Vasant Rao Boargavekar, Jehagirdar, Kalyan, Rs. 101; Dr. R. K. Gokhale gave a Mahabharat Book complete Rs 45; Rao Bahadur R. K. Bhagwat, Dewansaheb of Jamkhandi Rs. 25; Messrs. Patel Brothers Rs. 25; Mr. Ramrao B. Kothare Rs. 20; Mr. Dilip Kothare, Solicitor, Rs. 20; Shriyut J. S. Karandikar (Editor 'Kesari') Rs. 10; Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, M.A., M.D., Rs. 10; Dr. (Mrs.) Malinibai B. Sukthankar, M.B., B.S., J.P., Rs. 20; Mr. P. M. Laud, I.C.S., District Judge, Thana, Rs. 10; Mr. Manecksha Pochkhanawalla Rs. 10.

Bombay Govt. Portfolios

On the appointment of Mr. G. F. S. Collins, as Adviser in the place of Mr. J. A. Madan, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to allocate the business of the Government of Bombay among his Advisers as follows:

Mr. H. F. KNIGHT:—Finance, Medical and Public Health, Excise, Co-operative Societies and Rural Development, Industries, Public Works and Matters of a general nature relating to the Services.

Mr. C. H. BRISTOW:—Home Department, Political and Services Department, including Labour, but excluding matters of a general nature relating to the Services and Legal Department.

Mr. G. F. S. COLLINS:—Revenue, Education and Local Self-Government.

Vidyadaini Sabha

The report of the Vidyadaini Sabha, Fort, for the year ending 30th September 1941, shows that the total membership of the Sabha rose from 125 to 250 during the year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 803-12-6 from which Rs. 195-8-0 were paid as scholarships for the poor deserving students. Rs. 104-8 were spent on the Library and Rs. 34 was given by way of help to helpless members of the community. Rs. 175 were given as help to two members to study commercial subjects.

The following new managing committee for the year 1941-42 was elected by the general body on 7th December:—Mr. U. B. Thejappa (president), Mr. K. Sunder Amin (vice-president), Mr. Annaya K. Jathan (hon. gen. secretary), Mr. M. S. Karkera (asst. secretary), Mr. K. S. Kotian (treasurer), Mr. A. P. Amin (Librarian). Messrs. M. B. Suvarna, C. Attawar, M. K. Veerayya, R. S. Anchan, S. S. Kotian, V. S. Uliyaragoli, U. Laxminarayan, S. Mainda, Y. Subbha (members).

On The Air

SATURDAY, JAN. 3.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian Troops in the Far-East. 5 Songs from "Yahudi ki Larki". 6-15 Gordhan Das. 6-30 Maqsood Anwar. 6-45 Dipali Talukdar. 6-15 Birha ke Geet. 6-30 Raftar-e-Zamana: Weekly review of current events in Hindustani. 6-45 For Villagers only. 7-45 It has happened, or Violin. 7-50 Jamila Bai. 8 Recitation from r'Heer Ranjha". 8-5 Songs from "Dev Das." 8-15 World Reconstruction in the Post-War Era: Talk. 8-30 Berlin ki Khabren: Talk in Hindustni relayed from Lahore. 8-45 Dipali Talukdar. 9-45 Gordhan Das. 9-55 Listening Post: Talk relayed from B B C. 10 Talluwwan: Play in Hindustani. 10-30 Jamila Bai.

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Delhi 2. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Delhi 2. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Calling all Women: Talk in English. 9-20 to 9-50 As in Delhi 2. 9-50 Talk on A.R.P. 12 noon to 12-57 As in Delhi 2. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 to 1-30 As in Delhi 2. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 to 2 As in Delhi 2.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

From 7-15 p.m. Bombay 2 will operate on 89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

5 p.m. To-morrow. 5-5 Variety. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Vocal music. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Instrumental music. 6-20 Local news and announcements in English. 6-25 Same in Hindustani. 6-30 Children's half hour in Hindustani. 7 Analysis of German propaganda relayed from B B C. 7-15 Raftar-e-Zamana. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Indian music. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Berlin ki Khabren relayed from Lahore. 8-45 As in Delhi 2. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 to 10-45 As in Delhi 2.

URDU MUSHAIRA To Be Broadcast To-morrow

Under the auspices of the Majma-ul-Adab, Ismail Yusuf College, an Urdu Musha'ira will be held from 5 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. Invitations were sent to all the reputed poets within the Province of Bombay and the Nizam's Dominions. The response has been very encouraging. The Musha'ira will begin at 3 p.m. in the College Hall and considering the eminence of the poets participating, the Bombay Centre of All-India Radio have consented to broadcast the proceedings.

MALAYAN INDIANS ON A.I.R.

MADRAS: January 2.

All-India Radio, Madras, will relay from Singapore, messages from Malayan Indians on Saturday, 3rd January, 1942, at 7 p.m. on both wavelengths.—A. P.

BROADCAST OF INDIAN TROOPS' MESSAGES TO THEIR RELATIVES

All-India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast on Sunday, the 4th January 1942 at 11-30 a.m. recorded messages from some Marathi members of the Indian troops in the Middle East to their relatives in India. The messages which are all in Marathi will be radiated on both 244 and 41.44 metres respectively.

Jawahar At Goregam

(From A Correspondent.)

Pandit Jawaharlaj Nehru halted for a few minutes in Goregam on Friday at 4 p.m. while on his way to Malad. In front of Bharati Vyayamshala, he was garlanded by them Mr. Pratap, N. Azad and Azagar Hussain and other residents of Goregam. Many of them who have not seen him went for his "Darshan". The Pandit said: "I don't observe "Purdah". Then he spoke for a few minutes to the people of Goregam urging them to stand united in the struggle for the freedom of the motherland.

Mathematicians Confer

ALIGARH: January 1.

A survey of recent developments in Mathematics, stressing the need for carrying on normal intellectual activities even under the uncertainties of the present time was made by Dr. R. Vaidyanathaswami of the Madras University in his presidential address at the 12th Conference of the Indian Mathematical Society inaugurated here by Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, Vice-Chancellor.

There were also lectures by Dr. A. Narasingha Rao of Annamalai University on the application of higher Mathematics to modern warfare and by Dr. B. Ramamurthi of Ajmer College of how to make Mathematics more interesting to students.

A discussion on the teaching of Mathematics was initiated by Sir Ziauddin, in which many of the delegates participated.—A. P.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:—

A pocket diary from P. Shah and Co., stockists of Rexine Brand Leather Cloth, Chamois Leathers, P. and S. Brand, Hood cloth and canvas etc. Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

A wall calendar from Ratanlal Hiralal Dalal and Co., Bombay.

A wall calendar from Gold Filled Leather Works, Bombay.

Victory Wall calendars issued by War Gifts Sub-Committee, Poona.

Happy is the MAN
Who Has Had a LOVING WIFE!
Happy is the WOMAN
Who Sees 'ROYAL-JEWEL' No. 16

'Swami' ('Her Lord')
स्वामी ROYAL RELEASE NO. 16
Directed by KARDAR
A TERRIFIC COMEDY OF MARRIAGE MIX-UPS
12 In Non-Stop TWELFTH WEEK 12
MAJESTIC Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinees 1 p.m.

AS THE BIRDS SING .....
SUMITRA DANCES!

—Here is a dance of the joy of living not the cramped step of trained style. It's dance that makes you tap the floor with your feet.
She has won the heart of Bombay
IN PRABHAT'S
SANT SAKHU
Directed by
DAMLE, FATEHLAL & RAJA NENE
15th WEEK at CENTRAL
HINDI: only on Sat. Sun. 7 P.M.
MARATHI: Daily 4, 7, 9-45 P.M.
Sat. Sun. at 1-30, 4 & 9-45 P.M.
ZANANA SHOW at 1-30 p.m. on Thursday (Marathi version).

LOVE'S LATEST...

CUPID AT HIS CUNNING BEST!
—Romance by Post!
THEY SING and THEY SWING ---
--- THEY GO GAY —AND HOW!
LEELA CHITNIS ★ ASHOK KUMAR
in
BOMBAY TALKIES' Song-and-Dance Comedy
JHOOLA
WITH
Shah Nawaz, V. H. Desai, Mumtaz Ali, Karuna Devi, Shahzadi, Rajkumari Shukla.
—THE LAST WORD IN E NTERTAINMENT—
Screen Play by GYAN MUKERJI and SANTOSHI
Lyrics by PRADEEP.
Producer: S. MUKERJI.
Director: GYAN MUKERJI.
Dialogues by SANTOSHI and SHAHID LATIF.
Photography: R. D. PAREENJA,
Sound: S. B. VACHHA;
Dialogue Direction: S. I. HASAN;
Film Architect: L. H. CHORIDIA;
Music Director: SARASWATI DEVI;
Dance Director: MUMTAZ ALI;
Editor: DATTARAM N. PAI;
Processing: MOHSIN ABDULLAH.
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The Bombay Chronicle

MERE PLEDGES WILL NOT DO

The Congress President's statement to a press conference, explaining the circumstances which led to the Bardoli resolution, clarifies several important points. One is that the Bombay resolution revoked the Poona offer and urged Gandhiji to start civil disobedience, not because the Working Committee had changed its attitude towards non-violence in respect of national defence after the Poona meeting, but for the purely political reason that Government had flouted the offer. Secondly, the very fact that Congress accepted Satyagraha on account of Government's attitude would have induced it to resume the campaign if Gandhiji was willing. Thirdly, though Satyagraha is "suspended" by the Congress, as Gandhiji is not willing to resume it on its behalf, it will be resumed by Gandhiji on his own behalf. Finally—and this is most important—the Congress policy of non-co-operation will remain till Government change their own attitude. The implications of these points should be noted, particularly by those who gloat over the apparent and temporary parting of Gandhiji and the Congress and the suspension of Congress Satyagraha. It is impossible for the Congress and Gandhiji to part company in any real sense. Apart from the issue of non-violence in respect of the war, there are no serious differences between the two. And the Congress has only suspended Satyagraha.

Door Opened

So much about the negative aspect of the present Congress attitude, *suspension* of Satyagraha and continuance of non-co-operation till it is replaced by something more positive to suit Government's response to the Congress truce. As regards the positive or constructive aspect of the Bardoli decision, it is admitted by all that Congress has virtually opened the door for Government to enter with a worthy offer. What the Bardoli resolution states and what it has left unsaid make it clear enough that, when it comes to negotiations, the Congress will not take up any intransigeant attitude. The absence of any definite offer only means, as Gandhiji points out, that "having been insulted often enough the Working Committee would not court any further insult by making any offer." Moreover, the general demand of the Congress is well-known. It is for Government to say how far they are prepared to meet it. The least that Government should do at once is to get into touch with the Congress President and other leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr. Rajagopalachari.

Real Grand Strategy

The "News Chronicle" of London fairly correctly interprets the Congress position when it says. "It is idle to hope that the differences between the Congress and the British Raj will be composed in time to benefit India at war, unless some further move is made by the British Government. The fault of the British approach so far has been its lack of definiteness. Vague promises of Indian self-government in indeterminate future, however sincere, do not meet the minimum Indian demand." But the Bardoli resolution, even apart from the Poona offer, makes it clear that mere promises for the future cannot suffice. A substantial measure of freedom must be given at once. It is surprising that Mr. Edward Thompson, who till recently called upon Britain to enlist India for war by making a better offer than the Viceroy's declaration of August, 1940, now urges Pandit Jawaharlal, of all Indians, not to wait for any lead from Government but to co-operate with them straightway, leaving everything about freedom to be decided after the war. Even if Pandit Jawaharlal should be satisfied with such an attitude, he will not be able to rouse the country for effective action unless it is free. As Mr. Rajagopalachariar says: "There is only one way to arm India and Burma for defence. It is to make the people of these countries free. Then only will the cold faggots burn. It is no good merely blowing into the unlighted fuel. You cannot blame the wood for not warming the pot if you have not lighted it. To proclaim India and Burma free is the real grand strategy in the Far East battle—perhaps also in the whole war." It is futile for Mr. Thompson to say: "Britain and her statesmen are pledged to the hilt and over and over again, acknowledge India's right to full self-control." In the first place there are no clear unequivocal pledges. Secondly, British promises are at a heavy discount in India. They can be judged, such as they are, only by immediate action. And what little consideration Mr. Churchill's Government pay to India is evident from his reply to American pressmen, inquiring about his views on Gandhiji's withdrawal from the leadership of the Congress, that he "was out of touch with that particular matter at the moment."

Progress Of Village Industries

The annual report of the All-India Village Industries Association for the year 1940 is noteworthy because of the greater interest that Congress organizations all over the country now evince in the aspect of the constructive programme represented by its activities. This has led, the report records, to a certain amount of educative propaganda in regard to the far-reaching significance of the work of the Association in relation to the establishment of real democracy and freedom. The emphasis that has been laid in the Independence Day pledge on the use of the products of village industries has stimulated a demand for such products and has directed attention to the constructive effort that lies behind the production and distribution of these articles. It has also awakened some interest in the well-being of the artisans and other cottage workers. To some extent, this interest is reflected in the co-operation that has been extended to the Association by the Governments of various Provinces. Contact with the Association was first established by several Provincial Governments when Congress Ministries were in office. In most of these Provinces, the contacts have continued, or grants are given for specific schemes undertaken under the auspices of the Association The report notes, however, that such co-operation as is now extended is not unstinted.

The village or other cottage industries which have received the attention of the Association, as shown in the report, number fifteen. Of these, particular mention may be made of three which seem to have shown good progress during the year. The first of these industries is the manufacture of paper by hand. The use of hand-made paper in stationery, like Khadi in dress, is steadily becoming a symbol of nationalism. Nationalistically minded persons and organizations are willing to pay a higher price for such paper, but the Association is anxious to improve the methods and machinery of production so that the public may be able to buy hand-made paper at more or less competitive rates. A hand-paper research station has been established in Poona with the aid of a grant from the Government of Bombay with the twofold object of experimenting with improved appliances and tools and investigating the comparative cost of manufacturing paper from different raw materials. It will be some time before the benefit of these researches can be made available to paper-makers in villages. In the mean while, however, it is satisfactory to find that both production and sales have come up in various parts of the country. Another industry that has made good progress is that of tannery and leather work. Small tanneries on modern lines but where work is carried on by hand have been established in several parts of the country. At the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition that was held in Bombay in April last an excellent presentation was given of the lines on which this basic industry could be re-organised. This demonstration was arranged by a tanning centre started by educated young men at Tarwada in Kathiawad. The report under review makes reference to similar centres having been opened, one at Dapoli in the Ratnagiri district and another at Ranevan in the United Provinces. The third industry of which mention deserves to be made is soap making. The work of producing soap out of indigenous materials like 'sojji mati', 'sajji khar', 'papad khar', and the like was taken in hand some four years back at the Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati. During the last four years the industry has made considerable progress, both at Sabarmati and elsewhere.

With the exception of leather goods none of these industries, however, produces articles for which there is a mass demand or which can provide employment on a large scale. From the point of view of increasing the scope for remunerative employment in rural areas emphasis has hence to be laid on industries where production and demand are on a vast scale. From this point of view the Association is justified in placing in the forefront of its programme the use of hand-processed foodstuffs. Rice mills, flour grinding mills and oil-mills have been on the increase in various parts of India and have led to the gradual increase of unemployment in rural areas. The Association aims at reversing this process but will succeed in doing so provided, in the first place, certain essential improvements are brought about in the methods of production and, in the second, consumers, particularly in urban areas, restrict their consumption to hand processed foodstuffs. Towards the latter end town-dwellers should deem it their duty to help if they wish the efforts of the Association in reducing the volume of rural unemployment to succeed.

Frankly Speaking

Hitler's Speech

The German Fuehrer sent a message to his troops from his headquarters wherein he says that there is no alternative for Germany but to tighten the helmet and face continuation of the battle. It is about time the German Fuehrer realised this, for, in spite of his early conquests the resistance to him is growing, not only among his official enemies but in the larger and wider sphere of the world, where thinking people have revolted against the paganism of his pan-Prussianism. Says the Fuehrer: "The blood that is being shed in this war shall be the last in Europe for generations." There is finality about his observations! But one can hardly rely on the predictions of a man who prophesied, if not promised, that every territorial claim he made was absolutely the last. There is, however, something mournful and tragic in his message from his headquarters. Perhaps the present condition to which he has brought the world is beginning to tell on his conscience. Perhaps he still is as hard as ever. It is too early to tell.

Basic Education

In his Presidential address at the All-India Educational Conference held at Karachi Dr. Zakir Husain, Principal of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, gave a reasoned exposition of the main principles of Basic Education. These principles are: first, that the period of such education should be at least seven years, preferably from the age of 7 to 14; second that the medium of instruction should throughout be the mother tongue; and, third, that instruction should centre round some form of manual and productive work and that all the other abilities to be developed or training to be given should, as far as possible, be integrally related to the central handicraft chosen with due regard to the environment of the child.

Sound Principles

The first principle of a minimum of seven years is now generally accepted, though opinions may slightly vary about the exact limits of the period. The advantage of commencing school instruction at a comparatively late age like the seventh year is that more instruction can thus be imparted and that there will be less wastage. But wherever possible younger boys may be admitted to school provided the total period is accordingly extended. About the need for the mother tongue as the medium of instruction, there are no two opinions now. Indeed, educational reformers agree that even collegiate education should be imparted through the mother tongue. The principle of all instruction centring round a craft has been the subject of some controversy. But liberally interpreted and judiciously applied, it has been accepted by most educationists. The most important point to be remembered is that craft work should be educative and shoud be continued only so long as the instruction it involves is necessary for learning the craft. It should never degenerate into dreary drill, pursued merely for its monetary return. It will then amount to exploitation of children for the purpose reducing the burden on the public exchequer. It is better far to tax the people more than to exploit children.

Limitations Of Literacy Campaign

Dr. Zakir Husain did well to draw pointed attention to the limitations of a literacy campaign narrowly understood. "Literacy", he said, "is a useful skill, but it is not education. It is a skill that is compatible with utter indifference to knowledge, to cultural interests, to personal and social progress. Even in countries which have a literary tradition of hundreds of years we have it on high authority that 80 to 90 per cent. of homes have no books!" Literacy workers should make special efforts to rouse the interest of their adult pupils in knowledge to which literacy is only the way. They should also see to it through a system of special libraries and reading rooms that the literates read books and papers giving useful knowledge about their needs. In short, literacy work can yield good fruit only if, as Dr. Zakir Husain pointed out, it bears "necessary relation to a man's interests and his tastes, to his work and to his creative impulses".

Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya

To commemorate its Silver Jubilee the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Bombay, has issued a special volume which presents a collection of interesting articles in Gujarati and English on different subjects by various contributors. It appears from its detailed history given in the volume that the institution, which was founded in 1915 with the laudable object of disseminating higher education among the Jain Svetambar Moortipoojak community, has proved to be a successful educational enterprize. Though started on a small scale, the Vidyalaya has expanded steadily during the last twenty-five years and has attained its present growth which reflects great credit on its founders, donors and supporters, especially on Mr. Motichand Girdharlal Kapadia who has been evincing keen interest in it from its very inception. It has built its own library. The institution, which is housed in its own building, accommodates over 100 students. It has evolved a practical scheme of admitting rich and poor students intending to join any branch of higher education, but it gives all of them a uniform treatment and every facility in their education. In a few instances it has financed students to prosecute their studies abroad. Hitherto, it has admitted 510 students. 261 left it before taking their degrees. Of 249, who graduated in the different lines an appreciable number is highly placed either in the independent professions or public and other services. The Vidyalaya deserves more liberal patronage and support of the community in which it has been diffusing knowledge and culture.

As I See It — (BY D. F. KARAKA.)

We have moved a little. A New Year has begun. A new situation arises. New problems crop up. A new solution is needed. Looking back upon the last week, Bardoli stands out as the most conspicuous place on earth. A small village not far from Surat, geographically insignificant and strategically unimportant, it is destined to appear more than once as a landmark in the history of India. One remembers how the Sardar began that campaign of non-payment of taxes, which caught like a fashion throughout the country. Yesterday Bardoli, again, was flashed over the tapes as the place wherefrom there came the considered opinion of some of the most distinguished Indians of our time.

★

Analysing the results of Bardoli one becomes conscious of the depth of considered thought that has been put into the resolutions and the decisions that have been taken. As the Mahatma rightly says: "I hope everybody will appreciate the fact that the Working Committee has not come to any hasty decision. It did not mind what time it took in order to produce a resolution worthy of the great national organisation that it represents." Reviewing the Bardoli decision one feels it is the obvious decision to which "the great national organisation" of the Congress could come to. Consistent with his principles, the Mahatma has adopted the course of standing out, yet blessing the Congress gesture to Britain.

"The testing time has come for India and I who have an unchangeable belief in the efficacy of non-violence for the present distemper from which mankind is suffering, could not possibly in any manner, directly or indirectly, associate myself with participation in the war and so I have stood out," said the Mahatma. This gesture so dignified could only come from one who is undoubtedly the greatest living Indian of our time. And the more you see his life as a whole, the more you realize how he has stood out above the rest of us and how he has that uncanny vision to do the right thing at the right time. Englishmen, who have not yet understood this little man, may make an effort to understand him now. There is no doubt that no better moment could have existed for him to have driven the blade of Indian nationalism into the heart of British imperialism. But that would not be a victory for him, nor for us and so he waits and helps the one thing that has stood in the way of his freedom and hopes that it will go strong and that it will triumph over the paganism of the Nazi Huns and the puny Japs. Not flinching one jot from the stand he has always taken, Gandhi sheathes his sword waiting for the time his opponent grows strong again, when he will draw it to strike again. You've got to be a great man to have such restraint and you'll grant him that whatever you are and whatever your politics may be.

★

The Congress has made no overt gestures towards Britain. As the Mahatma says: "Having been insulted often enough the Working Committee would not court any further insult by making any offer. After all, its position is absolutely clear." This reflects to my mind the opinion of a large majority of thinking people in India, who believe that the next positive gesture must come from Britain. Perhaps the people of Britain will free their Government to make such a gesture. Perhaps the gesture will come from the greatness of Churchill or the sympathy of the Labour Party. But it must come now and if Britain doesn't budge from the August declaration, it will stand condemned in the eyes of the world. There is a wealth of Indian sympathy for Britain, a wealth of untapped resources. But the years that have gone before make us hesitant of making ourselves foolish once again. There is after all such a thing as self-respect and the people of this country are clinging to it, in spite of their great desire to help the democracies. The time has come for Britain to make it possible for India to co-operate with self-respect. Values differ and to me self-defence comes before self-respect. But may be morally I am a coward and cannot make the great sacrifice. But it is certain that there are a great many Indians who will go down rather than relinquish their self-respect. Why does Britain want to push it to the test? Why can't Englishmen in India who know the temper of this country better than does Mr. Amery not convey their feelings to their countrymen at home? Why don't Englishmen in India meet and voice their opinions? Why don't men like Sir Roger Lumley come forward to express their sympathy for and understanding of the Indians' aspirations? Why are all these gallant Englishmen so afraid? Frankly my feeling is that they will do a great service to their country if they do come forward. Otherwise the verdict of history will be regrettably against them.

★

This is a New Year and a hope lingers within us that this deadlock will end and that we, too, will have a share and an opportunity in shaping the future of the world, where might will not be right and where peace and dignity will rule again. Give us that chance, I say to every Englishman that matters. Give yourselves a chance, too.

Basic National Education Scheme Thoroughly Sound

It Is Only Through An Education That Answers A People's Needs That You Can Hope To Produce An Atmosphere In Which Democratic Institutions Can Flourish, Says Dr. Zakir Husain

Dr. Zakir Husain, Principal Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, made a vigorous defence of the Basic National Education Scheme in his presidential addre s to the First All-India Educational Conference, which met at Karachi on January 1.

In the course of his address, Dr. Husain said:—

Education is the most difficult and most delicate task of democracy, for although the democratic state in appearance seems to enjoy the liberty to organise and administer education in any way it considers appropriate, it is really the education, given to citizens that determines the character, the stability and the progress of the democratic state and any sins of omission or commission inevitably disturb those fine adjustments upon which depends the success of popular Government.

It is not, therefore, as a matter of becoming philanthropy but as an urgent necessity that a democratic state should provide a minimum of basic education for the mass of the people. All citizens in a democracy must attain a minimum "skill in living and working together." A democracy should not and can not throw away its resources on just something which will give a better picture in the statistics of literacy and a correspondingly worse picture in the statistics of lapse into illiteracy.

CHILD HAS INDIVIDUALITY

How are we to give that education and what are to be the objectives? The basic principle of education in a democracy should not be the imposition of his system of training or that system of garniture, arbitrarily in view of a certain industrial or ecomic survey or in obedience to the dictates of a certain political ideology. It should be the principle of reverence for the individuality of the child, the child who is to grow into the citizen upon whose aptitudes and efficiency the fate of democracy depends. For, democracy is nothing but the full discharge by every citizen of duties he is competent to perform and this competence can only be the result of aptitudes discovered and stimulated by education.

The human child is born with a body and mind that is its own, and it can thrive only upon sustenance that is suited to its individual constitution. Society has, indeed, the right to demand that individuals should conform to a traditional character, that individuals should believe in the moral values which it has laboriously and in course of ages built up, that individuals should perform all tasks that it has ordained and all tasks upon whose efficient performance the progress of the society depends. But individuals are in their turn entitled to the fullest possible regard for their individuality, for these needs of theirs which, if they remain unfulfilled, will disable them entirely. They have the right to expect that society which claims to have a character of its own will not treat them as units of a characterless, uniform mass; that it will not, just through want of a little attention or a little reflection impose upon them a rigid pattern which does not suit their nature and cannot, therefore, serve the purpose of society. Every individual has a character, a mental make-up of his own; every individual needs nourishment that is adapted to his type of mind, to his aptitudes, to his tastes and inclinations, and society will only disfigure and deform itself if it ignores the individual character and mental relief of its members. If this differentiation of types showed itself earlier than it does normally—at about the age of 11 or 12 the task of mass education would be very difficult indeed. Fortunately the vast majority of human beings, as scientific study and common observation amply testify, show a predominantly active disposition in their earlier years. They think, as it were, with their hands. They learn by doing. This almost universal quality is the educator's opportunity. And for us also it must determine the principle on which to organise our education.

THREE PRINCIPLES OF BASIC EDUCATION

No sound system of education for the masses of this country will ever be devised which does not take cognisance of the principles embodied in the scheme of basic national education. No system can be sound unless it gives a long enough period of basic schooling, which, in my opinion, should be at least seven years, from the age of 7 to 14. No system can be sound unless the mother-tongue of the pupils is made the medium of instruction. And finally, all instruction must be centred in a productive manual activity.

Continuing, the speaker said that for the first time in the history of Indian education, the scheme known as the Scheme of Basic National Education put forward the proposal of providing free and compulsory education for a period of 7 years on a nation-wide scale. The demand was endorsed by the Indian National Congress at its Haripura Session, 1936. It has also met with the approval of several expert Education Committees appointed by the Central and Provincial Governments, which subsequently examined the proposal.

Where a change has been suggested it is in the direction of extending the period of compulsory free education. Opinion seems to regard the age of 14 as the proper higher limit of basic education. It seems to differ only as to the commencing age.

The second principle enunciated in the scheme of Basic National Education was that the medium of instruction throughout the period of basic education should be the mother-tongue. This has also been accepted by all the committees mentioned above, including the committees appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education in India who refer to the agreement of the Wood-Abbot

(Continued on Page 8.)

BOOKS

"I dream away my life in others' speculations. I love to lose myself in other men's minds. When I am not walking, I am reading; I cannot sit and think. Books think for me."

—LAMB, *LAST ESSAYS OF ELIA*

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

He (Mr. Churchill) would not comment on Mahatma Gandhi's withdrawal from the All-India Congress saying that was out of touch with that particular matter at the moment.

At another stage he said that he did not wish to interfere with domestic problems of the Great Dominions, though he thought that 'we are more united in this war than we were last time.'—Reuter's Cable.

* *

"On the battlefields of the East, your successes are the most glorious in history"—says Hitler in a New Year order to the Nazi Army.

The Fuehrer had evidently the word "gory" in his mind, but dared not give expression to it.

* * *

Iran is happy—at any rate, her Premier declares himself so—that the Atlantic Charter is to be applied by Britain and her Allies to Iran.

Don't you know that Iran is a country which the Allies have freed from the threatened thraldom of the Nazis and, therefore, rightfully entitled to the privileges of the glorious Charter?

* * *

Now you know—if you don't you ought to—why Churchill and Co. refused to extend the privileges to India! She has not had the "honour" of being liberated from the Nazi yoke by Britain and her Allies!

* * *

Now that the Bihar Government has offered its fullest explanation as to why it banned the Mahasabha session, Vir Savarkar and Field Marshal Moonje, as exemplary responsive-co-operationists, will, we hope, take the earliest opportunity of assuring the Government that they have already forgotten that there was ever such a ban and that they are now ready again to co-operate with the Government in anything and everything.

* * *

WOMEN FOR PEACE BRIGADE

—Headline.

It will certainly be a welcome change for the female sex.

* * *

The fourth batch of India's "Bevin Boys," which will shortly sail for England, includes a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly.

He seems to prefer Blitzed Britain to the deserted Legislature.

* * *

"As I understand it," said the heathen, "you propose to civilize me?"

"Exactly so."

"You mean to get me out of habits of idleness and teach me to work?"

"That's the idea."

"And then lead me to simplify my methods and invent things to make my work lighter."

"Yes."

"And next I shall become ambitious and get rich, so I shan't have to work at all?"

"Naturally."

"Well, what's the use of taking such a round-about way of getting just where I started? I do have to work now."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Some men tell the truth and then try to lie out of it.

* * *

Second thoughts are best in a case of love at first sight.

* * *

Many a man who takes himself seriously is looked upon as a joke by others

* * *

If a woman has a really good husband the neighbours always say he is henpecked.

* * *

The wise young man keeps both eyes on the small boy with whose big sister he wants to face the parson.

* * *

Whenever a girl begins to lecture a young man on economy she is preparing to launch her bark on the sea of matrimony.

AUSTRALIAN ARMY SHAKE-UP

Three Major-Generals To Be Recalled From Middle East

MELBOURNE, Jan. 2.

The Army Minister, Mr. Forde, forecasts that an army shake up including further retirements of older men who will be replaced with younger men from overseas. The appointments will include Majors, Captain and Lieutanants.

Mr. Forde said: "Australia needs and will get the best leaders for the army".

The Air Minister Mr. Drakeford is considering a proposal to bring home senior men of the Australian Air Force to train and instruct the local air force.

The reorganisation of the Australian Home Army includes the appointment of eight new Major-Generals and the retirement of three others it was announced on Wednesday. Six of the new Major-Generals are to be recalled from the Middle East.—Reuter.

TWO EMERGENCY ORDINANCES FOR INDIA

Death Penalty For Looting And Arson

In Case Of Invasion Special Courts To Deal With Specified Offences

NEW DELHI, January 2.

TWO NEW ORDINANCES ISSUED TO-DAY GIVE WIDE POWERS TO GOVERNMENT TO DEAL WITH CONDITIONS ARISING FROM ENEMY ATTACK.

The first ordinance empowers Provincial Governments to declare that in specified areas the following offences shall be punishable with death or whipping as an alternative to the existing penalties: looting, *arson, causing grievous hurt* with a dangerous weapon, sabotage and rape; and that the following offences may be punished with whipping: rioting and obstructing a public servant.

Experience in other countries, says a Press Note, has shown that these are offences which are particularly likely to be committed in disturbed conditions such as might be caused by an enemy attack and it is obvious that in such conditions offences of this kind are a very grave matter. The object of the ordinance is, therefore, to enable the Provincial Government to provide a deterrent penalty for such offences in any area in which a special emergency has arisen as a result of an enemy attack, and in which there is reason to fear that criminal individuals or gangs may try to take advantage of the situation.

Special Courts

The Second Ordinance, the Special Courts Ordinance, enables Provincial Governments to set up special courts in any area in which a special emergency has arisen as a result of an enemy attack on India or a neighbouring country. These courts will be given special powers to deal quickly and summarily with certain kinds of offence which the Provincial Government may specify.

A Press note explains that the possibility of disturbed conditions caused by an attack being taken advantage of by lawless elements is one which experience elsewhere has shown that every Government must bear in mind, and the Government of India are determined to do everything they can to safeguard the persons and property of law-abiding people by ensuring that offenders are dealt with in an exemplary manner. One of the most effective deterrents is the certainty that punishment will follow quickly on the crime, and this is the main object which the new ordinance is designed to secure. It provides for speeding up judicial procedure in various ways, and modifies and curtails rights of appeal.

A categorical assurance can be given that this ordinance is by no means intended for universal application. It is to be used in areas where enemy action or the threat of enemy action has produced specially disturbed conditions in which the speedy administration of justice is of paramount importance; and even there the ordinary courts will continue to function except in so far as the Provincial Government directs that certain offences shall be tried by the special courts.

It should also be understood that this ordinance has not been made with a view to the present situation in any part of India. Should a situation such as the ordinance contemplates arise, however, it would probably do so at short notice and immediate action by the Government concerned might be imperative. Publication of the ordinance in advance of any actual emergency ensure that, if such an emergency should unfortunately arise, the appropriate action can be taken without delay.—

WHEN EMERGENCY ARISES

It is pointed out that the Ordinances are in the nature of enabling measures to be enforced by Provincial Governments, when emergency arises.

It is also emphasised that they do not go anything like so far as Martial Law.

There is for instance no danger that the death penalty will be applied in the case of looting of grain, such as has been reported from certain parts of the country a few days ago.

It is stated to be the Central Government's intention to address Provincial Governments and give them guidance in the working of these ordinances.

The Special Courts Ordinance is to come into force in any Province "Only if the Provincial Government, being satisfied of the existence of an emergency arising from a hostile attack on India or on a country neighbouring on India or from the imminence of such an attack, by notification in the official Gazette, declares it to be in force" in the Province and shall cease to be in force when such notification is rescinded.

THREE CLASSES OF COURTS

Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction may be constituted under this ordinance of the following classes:

Special Judges; Special Magistrates; Summary Courts;

It is provided that where a Special Magistrate passes a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years, an appeal shall lie to the Special Judge, having jurisdiction in the area or, if there is no Special Judge for the area, to the High Court in a Presidency town and elsewhere to the Court of Session.—A.P.

Europe After War

Dr. Benes, President Of Czechoslovakia, draws its Blueprints

KAMALADEVI

Gives Her First-Hand Impressions Of Japan's Plunge Into The Armageddon

In The Next Sunday Issue of

The Bombay Chronicle

RESERVE YOUR COPY

SUNDAY, JAN. 4

Censorship Becomes Provincial Subject

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

A notification issued in a Gazette of India Extraordinary today gives power to Provincial Governments generally to appoint Censors and exercise other powers of censorship. It is explained that one or two Provincial Governments are at present entitled to exercise these powers for the purpose of stopping alarmist reports. All Provincial Governments will henceforth be entitled to use these powers.—A.P.

Five Lakhs For Burma Air Raid Victims

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

H. E. the Viceroy has authorised a grant of Rupees Five lakhs from his war purposes fund for the relief of air-raid victims in Burma. The amount is being placed at the disposal of H. E. the Governor of Burma at once.—A. P.

Azad And Jawahar Explain Bardoli Decision

BOMBAY, Friday.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a meeting of Satyagrahis and Congress Workers at Jinnah Hall on Thursday evening, on the implications of the Bardoli resolution. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee thanked the Congress President and Pandit Nehru.

No Parting Of Ways With Gandhiji

"NO CO-OPERATION WITH BRITAIN TILL INDIAN DEMAND IS CONCEDED"

(Continued From Page 1)

guided the Congress, and strengthened its organisation. He was always ready to serve the Congress and through it the nation whether he remained on the rolls of the Congress or not.

Aim Of Congress

There could be no difference between the Congress Working Committee and Mahatma Gandhi on the fundamental issue of freedom. The aim of the Congress remained unchanged. So long as Britain remained apathetic towards the legitimate demands of India for full freedom, there was no question of India's co-operation with Britain.

The Working Committee's attitude towards non-violence explained Mr. Bhulabhai, had been clear, from the very beginning, that so long as the common run of mankind was unable to get over its weaknesses, it was not possible for them to reach the high plane of non-violence envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi.

Jawaharlal On Soaring Prices

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his speech said that it was being reiterated day in and day out that the war was at India's door and clamant voices were raised asking people to prepare for war. But the general public were not hustled nor were they in panic. The only thing they were worried about was the soaring prices of commodities. They were in the role of spectators looking on a great show

It was, not right that they should do so. They should think of how they could utilise this situation to strengthen their own hands; how they could advance their own interests.

Proceeding Panditji pointed out that great and revolutionary events were taking place which were bound to affect the life of all mankind. Therefore he was surprised to find that so great a nation as Britain, whose people had shown such incredible capacity for courage and sacrifice, should have displayed towards India an attitude worthy of contempt. Britain's behaviour towards India was unintelligible even from the narrow point of view of her selfish interests, not to speak of her noble professions. British policy was involving the people in all kinds of complications and as they untied one knot they made two.

He then traced the course of events till the present and pointed out how Britain had rejected the proferred hand of India's friendship.

What then should they do now? It was a hard question to answer. But they should not lose heart because cowards could never face such a question. They should prepare to face all possibilities with courage.

DEMAND FOR POWER

Explaining the present political situation, Panditji stated that some points were perfectly clear. There had been no difference in the conduct of Britain towards India; no difference in their relations with each other.

It was no use of talking of Indianisation of Executive Councils or armies. The question was not of Indian or European members or Officers. The question was one of power. If the people had the reins of power, they would not be bothered about being represented or officered by Europeans.

NO SPLIT IN CONGRESS RANKS

It was wrong to think, added Panditji, that there was any dissension in the Congress ranks or that there was any parting of the ways with Mahatma Gandhi. Both agreed on the fundamental question of India's independence.

Gandhiji had declared that he would continue his Satyagraha. This would be restricted to a few persons. The rest of the Satyagrahis and other Congress workers should engage themselves in strengthening the organisation preventing panic, arrange for mutual help and generally organise to achieve and maintain freedom.

Azad Clarifies Bardoli Resolution

(Continued From Page 1)

friends to express their opinion. They expressed the opinion that the Bombay resolution, apart from the question of violence or non-violence, was based on political grounds alone. Out of the fourteen members present at the meeting of the Working Committee, only one member held a different view about it. The Bombay resolution was again studied and Gandhiji admitted that it could bear the interpretation that was being given to it. On the succeeding day, Gandhiji told the Committee that he had committed a mistake in interpreting the Bombay resolution differently and that the proper thing for him and for the Congress would be that he should be relieved of the responsibility of leading the movement.

DIFFICULT SITUATION.

"The Committee was faced with a very difficult situation. None of us was prepared to hear this decision from Gandhiji. Efforts to persuade him not to give up the stewardship of the Congress proved of no avail. For three days discussions of the Working Committee were suspended. I, along with Pandit Jawaharlal, was asked to see Gandhiji and try to find a way out. Both of us tried our best, but we found that Gandhiji would not budge and he stood firm like a rock. To him, Gandhiji said, it was not a question of meeting them half way or finding a formula on which they could agree. The question before him was whether we were prepared to take up the position that the Congress would not participate in the present war on the ground of non-violence alone. We found ourselves unable to go so far, despite our utmost desire to do so. It is quite possible that the Congress may not find a way out in order to enable it to participate in the war or to come to a settlement with the British Government, but in political life it is never prudent to arrive at decisions beforehand or to close the doors for all time. In the circumstances, there was no other way before us, but to bow to Gandhiji's decision. Consequently, he addressed a letter to me which was placed before the Working Committee which arrived at a decision which is now before the country.

Explaning the position further he said: "There were two parts of the Bombay resolution. In one of them, we had declared that it was not possible for the Congress to participate in the war. In the other, we requested Gandhiji to take up the stewardship of the Congress, authorising him to launch civil disobedience on behalf the Congress. On the decision now taken by Gandhiji it followed that the Satyagraha movement, on behalf of the Congress, was suspended. What Gandhiji now wishes is to continue it, not on behalf of the Congress but in pursuance of his own mission. The Working Committee has made it clear that those Congressmen who wish to participate in that movement in their individual capacity may do so. Nothing will please the Congress more than to see that his mission is crowned with success.

FINAL RESOLUTION

Questioned, in this connection, what would be the next step of the Congress, the President said that it was difficult to predict what the Congress would do. One thing, in his opinion, was clear and that was the position of the Congress remained unchanged.

Clarifying the Congress position further, the Maulana stated that even if Gandhiji had not raised this question of non-violence at that juncture, the main resolution would have been still the same. Nothing would be more incorrect than to imagine that the Working Committee's main resolution was influenced by Gandhiji's present decision. "As a matter of fact, it was at Gandhiji's suggestion that a sub-committee consisting of four members besides me", he added, "drafted the main resolution. These members were Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant. It is common knowledge that all five of us do not hold the same views on several issues. But the fact that all five of us ultimately arrived at a decision which is now before the country demonstrates the unanimity of opinion in the Working Committee on this particular issue."

Asked whether the Congress members of the Central Assembly would be permitted to attend the Assembly session, the Maulana said that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai had placed before Gandhiji prior to Maulana's release from the prison the views of the Congress Assembly Party. He had not personally seen the report. He, however, thought that compared to big issues now before the country, the question of attending the Assembly was a minor one and to him it was meaningless, too. However there was no hard and fast rule and if ever it was considered necessary to allow members to attend the Assembly, they might be permitted to do so.

With regard to the participation of Congressmen in the A.R.P., he stated that the Working Committee's resolution was clear enough.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad left Bombay for Calcutta, on Friday evening.

Agreement On Paper Prices

Mudaliar Meets Calcutta Dealers

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

A general agreement was, it is learnt, reached at a recent conference between the Hon'ble Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member of the Government of India, and representatives of paper manufacturers and paper dealers in the city, regarding the prices at which the different kinds of paper will be sold by the dealers.

The agreement will shortly be given effect to by the Government.—A.P.

Rewa Ruler Announces Liberal Remissions & Educational Reforms

(From Our Correspondent).

REWA, Jan. 2.

New Year was ushered in by a speech from His Highness the Maharaja announcing several reforms.

Speaking from the palace balcony before a large gathering of officials and non-officials, His Highness announced liberal remissions in rent amounting in certain areas, to as much as 75 per cent on account of failure of crops. Besides these remissions, relief works costing above 2 lacs have been sanctioned. His Highness further announced that post-graduate and law classes would also be opened in the Darbar College, raising of which from intermediate to degree college had recently been sanctioned.

It was also announced that the Anglo-Vernacular School at Shahdol would be raised to the status of a high school from next year. The State would thus enjoy the distinction of having as many as three high schools and a full-fledged college having M.A. and Law classes as well.

It was also announced that the existing Shiksha Mandir would be so reorganised as to afford facilities for imparting higher education through the medium of Hindi.

BAN ON PRAJA MANDAL LEADERS LIFTED

(From Our Correspondent).

UJJAIN, Jan. 1.

The Scindia Government (Gwalior) have withdrawn the orders of externment passed against Mr. Kanaiyalal Manana and Swami Ramanand, prominent Praja Mandal leaders and reduced the period of externment of Dr. H. G. Choubey from 5 years to 3 years. No orders have been passed for Mr. Radhelal Vyas who has been interned in Son-Kutch Paragana.

In this connection Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Vice-President of the Central India States' Peoples' Conference had written to the Maharaja to withdraw the orders of externment of Dr. Choubey and internment of Mr. Radhelal Vyas. Dr. Choubey had also appealed to the Maharaja to withdraw the order.

INDIA'S C.-in-C.'s NEW JOB

CANBERRA:—The Prime Minister Mr. Curtin confirmed by implication the reports that the Allies are considering appointing General Wavell Commander-in-Chief of Allied Land and Air forces in the Pacific Zone.

Mr. Curtin stated that Australia had assented to the text of an agreement in draft form which might however since have been changed. Mr. Curtin appeared surprised at the mention of the American Admiral King as Naval Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific. Mr. Curtin suggested that Admiral King was not mentioned in the original cable from Mr. Churchill.

NO CONFIRMATION— BUT NEITHER DENIAL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

While no confirmation is available here regarding the Canberra report that the Allies are considering appointing Gen. Wavell as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Land and Air forces in the Pacific zone no denial is also forthcoming.

The authorities here refuse as present to make any statement on the subject.—A. P.

American Pilots Arrive In India

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Ten American pilots have arrived in India from Cairo.

They will shortly proceed to the Philippines on military duty.—A. P.

ADVANCE SALARY FOR EVACUATION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department have sanctioned one month's salary in advance to the employees of the post offices in Calcutta, Burdwan and other areas considered to be in immediate danger for the removal of their family members.—United Press.

MANILA FALLS: CAVITE BASE EVACUATED

JAPANESE LAND IN JOLO: BATTLE OF PERAK CONTINUES IN MALAYA: TERROR IN DUTCH INDIES

WASHINGTON, January 2.

Manila has fallen.

The navy announces the evacuation of Cavite. Cavite Naval Base was evacuated before the Japanese entered Manila. All equipment and stores were removed.

RESISTANCE WILL NOT SLACKEN

"The loss of Manila while serious, has not lessened the resistance to Japanese attacks." says a "communique."

American and Filipino troops are said to be occupying strong positions north of the city and holding the Manila bay fortifications. This would prevent the use of the harbour by the enemy.

The first Japanese troops that entered Manila are reported to be limited in size to a force necessary for police duties and maintenance of order, according to the War Department.

War Department officials state that there is nothing to confirm the Japanese reports that General MacArthur was wounded.

Japanese Entry

A War Department 'communique' timed 09-30 (Local Time) says:

"PHILIPPINE THEATRE:—Advanced elements of Japanese troops entered Manila at 15-00, Manila Time, on January 2. It is reported that these troops are limited to a size necessary for police duties and maintenance of order. All American and Philippines troops were withdrawn from the city several days ago and all defence installations removed or destroyed. Many of the wounded American and Philippine soldiers were evacuated from Manila on December 31.

The practical situation in the vicinity of Manila necessitated a radical readjustment of the lines held by the American and Philippine troops and a consolidation of the defence forces north of Manila. The consequent shortening of our lines necessarily uncovered the road to Manila and made possible Japanese entrance to the city. As it had been previously declared an open city, no close defence within the environs of the city was possible.

SERIOUS LOSS

The loss of Manila, while serious, has not lessened the resistance to Japanese attacks. American and Philippine troops are occupying strong positions north of the city and holding the fortified island of Corregion and other defences of the Manila Bay effectively, preventing the use of this harbour by the enemy.

During the past twenty-four hours there has been heavy fighting on the ground with repeated enemy attacks from the north. Japanese air activity is somewhat less in intensity than for several days.

The landing of a small enemy force was effected in Jolo in the Sulo Archipelago, south of the Philippine group.

Nothing to report from other areas."

Evacuation From Cavite

The following is the text of the navy "communique": "United States naval base at Cavite was evacuated before the enemy entered Manila. All records, equipment and stores that were not destroyed by the bombing, were removed prior to the evacuation by the naval personnel.

All industrial and supply facilities including fuel were destroyed. The personnel of the naval hospital remained at their posts at the naval hospital Canacao to care for the wounded. All ships and naval personnel were removed from Manila-Cavite area prior to enemy occupation.

There is nothing to report from other areas."

OLONGAPO BASE STILL IN U. S. HANDS

Gen. MacArthur's Defence Plans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

The loss of Manila has left General MacArthur's unified remaining forces within a great arc north and north-west of the city with Manila, south China sea and fixed fortifications at the Bay entrance to their rear.

The abandonment of the nine and a half million dollar Cavite naval base south-west from the Capital indicated that all major resistance to the Japanese would now be centred to the north on a terrain presumably chosen by General MacArthur as lending itself to defensive warfare. The fixed fortifications of the Bay prepared for a long seige are Fortmills, on Corregidor island and the outlying forts of Hughes and Grum and Frank, one of the smaller islands.

Manila's fall came 18 days after the Japanese had landed the first mass invasion force in the Lingayen gulf, 120 air miles northward from the Capital. Naval circles did not minimise the significance of the loss of Cavite, the furthest advanced United States base for submarines and warships of the Asiatic fleet. This means that the navy must turn to some new point for facilities to maintain repair, supply, refuel and sea craft which is counted on heavily to harass Japanese shipping. But naval circles said, no submarines or other warships were taken by the Japanese owing to the evacuation of all craft from the base together with stores, equipment and records.

The secondary base of Olongapo is still in American hands but its usefulness is dubious because of the announced withdrawal of most of the naval forces from the Islands and Olongapo's vulnerability to air attack. Olongapo is situated in Subic Bay, 50 air miles northwest of Manila.—Reuter.

EVERY INCH TO BE FOUGHT

SINGAPORE: "We intend to fight every inch of the ground down the Peninsula", according to a "communique" by the new Commander-in-Chief, General Pownall, which adds: "Considerable help is on the way."

Alert In Singapore

The first daylight air raid attempt on Singapore was made this morning. Many British fighters took to the air immediately the alert sounded of few anti-aircraft guns were heard from a distance, but nothing near Singapore itself. Apparently the enemy was driven off or seeing the defence put up decided not to risk a raid.

PERAK BATTLE

Following is the text of the "communique" issued by the British G. H. Q. Far East, Singapore, on Friday: "There has been renewed activity in Perak both on the main front and with enemy parties who have landed in lower Perak. Fighting continues.

There is little to report from Kuantan. Our patrols have been active and our artillery engaged enemy targets.

Aircraft of the Far East Command carried out an attack on the enemy occupied aerodrome at Gong Kedah during the night of January 1-2 Bombs were dropped from low altitudes and were observed to burst on runways and amongst enemy aircraft two of which caught fire. Other fires were burning in the same area when our aircraft left the target.

In addition to bombing the aerodrome our aircraft also raked it with machine-gun fire.

Enemy aircraft attacked targets on Singapore Island last night. The damage was slight. There were no casualties".

In Malaya

LONDON: In Malaya it is reported that slight contact has been made with the enemy in the region south of Ipoh. Otherwise no land operations are reported.

Japanese Terror Tactics

BATAVIA: A Netherlands "communique" to-day states: "The enemy continues his system of terrorisation by means of bombing and machine-gunning. Yesterday morning Labuan Bile on the east coast of Sumatra was bombed and machine-gunned by three Japanese planes.

U. S WARSHIP ATTACKED

The "communique" announces that a Japanese air plane attacked United States warship in northern waters of Netherlands East Indies, adding that no serious damage was done.—Reuter

"IRON YEAR OF GERMAN HISTORY"

Gestapo Chief's "Order Of The Day"

ZURICH, Jan. 2.

Still greater effort would be demanded from the German people in 1942, predicts the Gestapo Chief, Himmler, in an Order of the Day.

"The year 1941 has demanded much from you," says Himmler, "and you have given much. 1942 will demand still more from you in the struggle against the enemy and we are determined that we are going to do still more. We intend to be as hard as iron in this iron year of German history."

Three Axis Submarines Sunk Off Libya

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 2.

It is officially stated that three enemy submarines were sunk—one Italian and two German—off Libya.—Reuter.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Looking over a current issue of "Time" I came across the following which I reproduce as closely as I can remember:—

"The King and Queen were reviewing a contingent of U. S. and Canadian troops which had come to Britain for R. A. F. services. The Queen stood in front of a tall man in the Canadian contingent and remarked, 'you Canadians are all such tall men.'

"Your Majesty," replied the soldier, "I was born in England. My home town is Horwich in Lancaster."

The Queen cleared her throat and was slightly taken aback.

She moved on and spoke later to a man in the U. S. contingent. "And where do you come from?"

"Birmingham" came the reply.

The Queen remembered the Canadian who was no Canadian at all and said, "I've been there."

"No, you ain't, ma'am", drawled the American, "I cum fum Birmingham in Alabama."

* * *

I've been sent a copy of "Public Opinion" a new paper started in Ceylon. Here are extracts from an article in it by T. A. L. C. about pictures that didn't come to Ceylon. Some of these did not come even to us, but I reproduce it to wake up the cinema community here about the needs of Ceylon. It may be of use to them.

"'Of Human Bondage" based on Somerset Maugham's famous novel with Bette Davis and Leslie Howard; Warner Bros. "Black Fury" starring Paul Muni, "Crime Without Passion" with Margo and Claude Rains not to be confused with Dostoievsky's "Crime and Punishment" (Peter Lorre) shown here a few years back; "Make Way For To-morrow" a poignant social document nominated for the Academy Award in 1937; "Come And Get It" in which Walter Brennan won the coveted Academy Award featuring Joel McCrea and Edward Arnol; "Broken Blossoms" a remake of D. W. Griffith's 'silent' classic; "Brother Art," as a play ran for two years on Broadway...."made with fervour and a brisk feeling for the psychology of youth, it departs from the usual type of school movie," says the American film magazine, 'Photoplay'; "Primrose Path" a Gregory La Cava production co-starring Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea; Wesley Ruggles' "Sing You Sinners" with Bing Crosby and Fred MacMurray; "We Live Again" picturization of Tolstoy's "Resurrection" with Fredrick March and Anna Sten; "Yellow Jack", a very scholarly, distinguished production about the discovery of the yellow-fever germ.

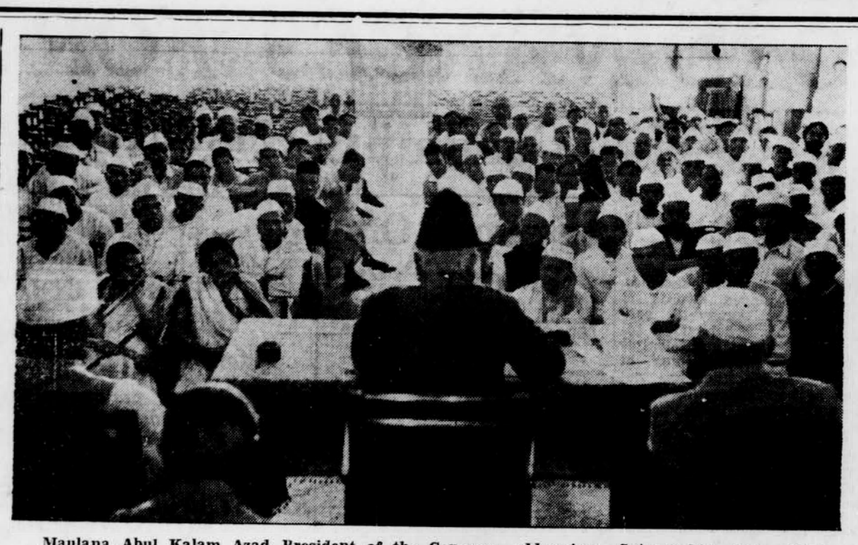
* * *

"Cinema managers showed a pathetic lack of enterprise by their failure to get a few "sleepers". This is a Hollywood expression borrowed from American racing lingo to describe a picture or a player who unexpectedly achieves kudos. "The Great McGinty" an attack on political corruption written and directed by Preston ('Lady Eve') Sturges, and "A Man To Remember'...."it is a film you will remember long after more pretentious productions are forgotten" (Picturegoer Weekly), are reported to be two of the most impressive "sleepers" of recent years.

It is true that the more popular "series" films are shown here regularly like the "Hardy", "Sain", "Kildare" and "Chan" pictures. But in this connection it may be mentioned that the earlier films of these series "A Family Affair" and "You're Only Young Once" (Hardy series) and "Young Dr. Kildare" never found their way here. There are other equally interesting series, too, like the "Masie" films with Ann Sothern and the "Jones Family" films. They do not pretend to be 'big' pictures, and because of that very fact, provide exhilarating entertainment.

* * *

Three of last year's outstanding productions were also not picked out for early screening here ....Hal Roach's filming of John Steinbeck's (author of "Grapes of Wrath") "Of Mice and Men", "Our Town", produced by Sol Lesser and directed by Sam (Goodbye, Mr. Chips) Wood, and Walter Wanger's "Foreign Correspondent" directed by Alfred (Rebecca) Hitchcock. All these are excellent films and were lavishly praised by the critics and public alike and figured in many "best ten" lists in England and America. Even the first full-length feature of the March of Time "The Ramparts We Watch," seems to be unusually delayed."



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Congress, addressing Satyagrahis and other Congress workers at Jinnah Hall on Thursday evening. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was present and spoke on the occasion may be seen seated on the left of the President.

BENGAL CONGRESS AND FORWARD BLOC OFFICES SEARCHED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The offices of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee (suspended and Bengal Provincial Forward Bloc were searched today by the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police. No arrests were however made.

The residence of Mr. Ramesh Chandra Dutta was also searched.

POLICE QUEST FOR PUBLIC SHELTERS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Orders have been passed by police authorities in the City that all officers in charge of various police stations will go round their respective areas with the Air Raid Wardens to select as many suitable buildings as possible, which will be used for public shelters.—A. P.

Refresh yourself with Andrews Liver Salt, the tonic health-drink for Inner Cleanliness. See how it does its purifying work :—

FIRST . . Andrews cleans the mouth and tongue.
NEXT . . Andrews settles the stomach and corrects acidity, the chief cause of indigestion.
THEN . . Andrews tones up the liver and checks biliousness.
FINALLY . . To complete your Inner Cleanliness, Andrews gently clears the bowels. It sweeps away trouble-making poisons, corrects Constipation and purifies and cools the blood.

Daily fitness comes with daily Inner Cleanliness and Andrews is the ideal tonic laxative for deep-down Inner Cleanliness. Take it as often as you need it and see how much better you look and feel. Settles the stomach and cools the blood. Economical, because the same small dose is always effective. Good for children, too.

For Inner Cleanliness be regular with your

ANDREWS
LIVER SALT
Health Drink and Tonic Laxative

Get a tin to-day!
Handy Tin As. 11
Large Tin Rs. 1/4

Scheme Thoroughly Sound

(Continued from Page 6)

report with the proposal with which, in their opinion, "few will be found to disagree."

The third principle of the scheme is, that the process of education should "centre round some form of manual and productive work and that all the other abilities to be developed or training to be given should, as far as possible, be integrally related to the central handicraft chosen with due regard to the environment of the child," has been a subject of rather heated controversy in the press and on the platform. This principle has also been endorsed with remarkable unanimity by the expert committees set up to consider the scheme.

This extraordinary unanimity of approval from such varied quarters encourages me to commend to you specially the proposals embodied in that scheme.

LITERACY IS NOT EDUCATION

The organisation of basic and higher secondary education will, I think, absorb all your attention and energy for several years. But you will have to supplement it with a big and also sustained drive to educate the adults in your community. Here, too, I would beg you not to attach too much importance to mere literacy. Literacy is a useful skill, but it is not education. It is a skill that is compatible with utter indifference to knowledge, to cultural interests, to personal and social progress. Even in countries which have a literary tradition of hundreds of years we have it on high authority that 80 to 90 per cent of homes have no books! You will be mistaken if in your adult education drive you do not give due importance to other visual and aural forms of communicating ideas and experiences. You will be mistaken, above all, if you think that education is something by itself, bearing no necessary relation to a man's interests and his tastes, to his work and to his creative impulses. It will all be a waste of effort if you decide first what you will provide for your illiterate adults and then ask them, as a desperate afterthought, what they want. It is only through an education that answers a people's needs that you can hope to produce within a reasonable time that 'climate of opinion' in which alone democratic institutions can flourish.

SERVICE OF MAN

We want schools in which the individual members impose upon themselves the discipline necessary for the work of the school, and in which the school community as a whole feels that it is serving the higher cause of a community, and the people who are the community of communities, and beyond them human values in general, in other words, serving God. This ultimate, all pervading loyalty, as the highest value, must come first. We serve God first and foremost, but we can serve Him only by serving our people, our community, our neighbours. It must be so in the school also. But to the school we will look for examples that it may take after them. It will look to you. If you cannot stand this supreme test, if you cannot, by your lives, convince the school community that in your love and your service, in your sympathy and loyalty you can transcend the narrow limits of personal and family interest, of personal selfishness and corporate selfishness then all else will be of no avail. For the sake of your schools, for the sake of your children, of your boys and girls, to whom you do not willingly deny anything, I beg you to create that atmosphere of co-operation and helpfulness, of service and loyalty, of immediate devotion to the highest cause for in such an atmosphere alone can the true school and true humanity thrive.

Sir Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, the well-known financier of Bombay, who has been knighted in the New Year's Honours List.

NEW OPPORTUNITY FOR BRITISH GOVT.

"New Statesman & Nation" On Hope Of Indian Settlement

LONDON, Jan. 2.

"The impact of war on the Congress and the retirement of Mr. Gandhi are events of the greatest interest and significance", writes "the New Statesman and Nation."

"Confronted with the actual danger of invasion the philosophy of non-violence now only appeals to comparatively few. The majority of the principal parties are now clearly anxious to co-operate in defeating the Axis. Does this not afford the British Government a new opportunity? Indian co-operation, though excellent in quality as records of Indian regiments in Africa show, still remains comparatively small in quantity. It may become nationwide. We hope that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Amery will not once again let the opportunity slip by being content to plead the still unresolved conflict between the Hindus and the Muslims. On certain conditions it seems possible that the problem may be put aside for the duration of the war with some hope of a solution emerging out of practical experience of co-operation.—Reuter.

Aney At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The Hon. Mr. M. S. Aney, Member in charge of the Overseas Department, Government of India arrived here this morning. Immediately after arrival he met H. E. the Viceroy. Mr. Aney is staying with Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Deputy President of the Central Assembly. He leaves Calcutta on January 6.—United Press.

Nazi Retreat In Face Of 'Red' Offensive

ENCIRCLEMENT MOVEMENT AROUND MOSCOW BROKEN BEYOND REPAIR

Victorious Russians Pressing On Towards Sebastopol: Starving Germans Surrender

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Within 48 hours two Soviet victories and a third successful advance have been reported. They are of the greatest importance to Russia's drive, says Reuter's special correspondent in Moscow.

Recent successful Crimean landings coupled with the recapture of Kulgua, 100 miles south of Moscow, and the forcing of the River Volkhov, south-east of Leningrad, are particularly significant gains as the three areas represented obstructions to the Soviet advance of the most formidable character.

Consequently the German defeat in these areas means more than the killing of a large number of Germans and more than the actual territory involved.

The newspaper "Izvestia" points out that after the failure of the Germans to hold Rostov they still hoped and intended to use the Kerch Peninsula as a jumping off point for entry into the corn fields of the Kuban regions and the Caucasus just across the Kerch Straits.

This route is now blocked by the Red forces' daring action in seizing the hill town of Kerch and its fortress strong point and the capture of Feodosia. Its defending German troops are retreating westward along the Peninsula into the Crimea.

Following M. Stalin's instructions to the effect that the Crimea must be freed, Soviet Commanders are moving their forces from the east to the aid of Sevastopol.

When the Germans are forced eventually to withdraw from the Crimea there are only two exits—the Perekop Isthmus and the railway running northward towards Zaporozlee which crosses the Sivash salt lakes.

According to reports the Germans are clinging on to positions east of Mariupol on the northern coast of the Sea of Azov. Except for the fact that the Red forces are successfully advancing in the south-west the situation is far from clear.

Hundreds Of Villages Recaptured

According to reports Marshal Timoshenko's forces have captured hundreds of villages but the despatches give no details concerning the place names.

A large area eastward has been cleared, according to the reports, which means that the southern arm of the former German encirclement movement on Moscow has now been broken.

This is also true regarding the northern arm in the Kalinin region. After making their difficult forcing of the Oka River, Red troops are now following up the Germans' retreat westward and have already placed their lines astride one important highway.

Individual Germans are still coming out of the woods to give themselves up. Most of them wear wooden soled substitutes to the traditional knee high winter boots of pressed felt which the Russians call "valinki" They are starved and frozen.

The latest reports from Leningrad say that German attempts to encircle the city are now definitely broken. Russian troops in the Volkhov area are exerting increasing pressure on the retreating enemy and have gained some dozen more villages.

In a period of seven days of constant fighting the Russians on this front have advanced 30 miles and have killed 15,000 of the enemy.

Soviet troop have now established themselves across the Volkhov River which they forced in two places.

Anglo-American Diplomats To Confer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

President Roosevelt has called a conference of Anglo-American strategists at the White House at 5-30 P.M. local time:—

Invited to meet President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill at the White House this evening to resume studies of war plans "in all theatres" were Lord Halifax, Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Hull as well as the British and American military naval and air chiefs and also Admiral King, the United States Fleet Commander-in-Chief.

After the conference President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill will dine together and thereafter meet alone.

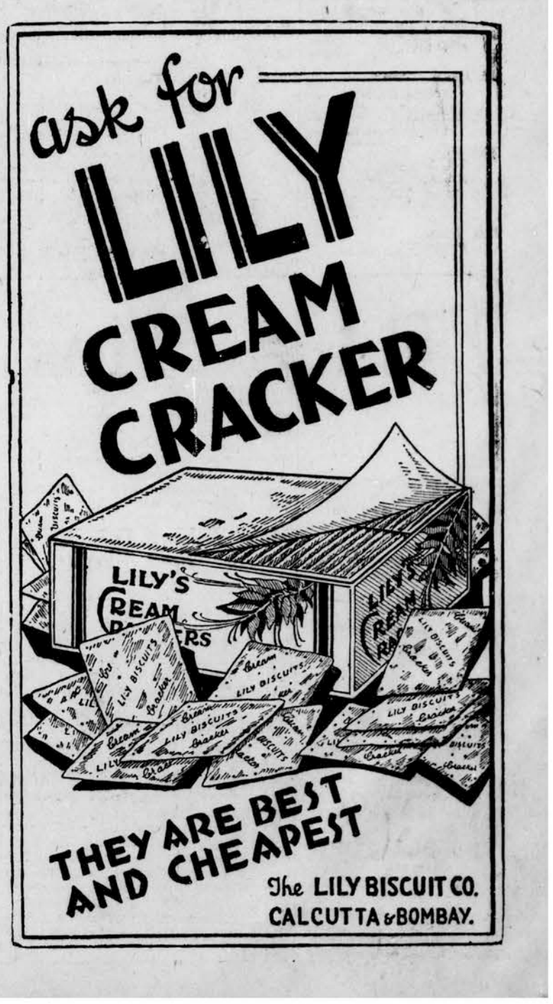
A.-I. TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Next Session At Cawnpore On January 8.

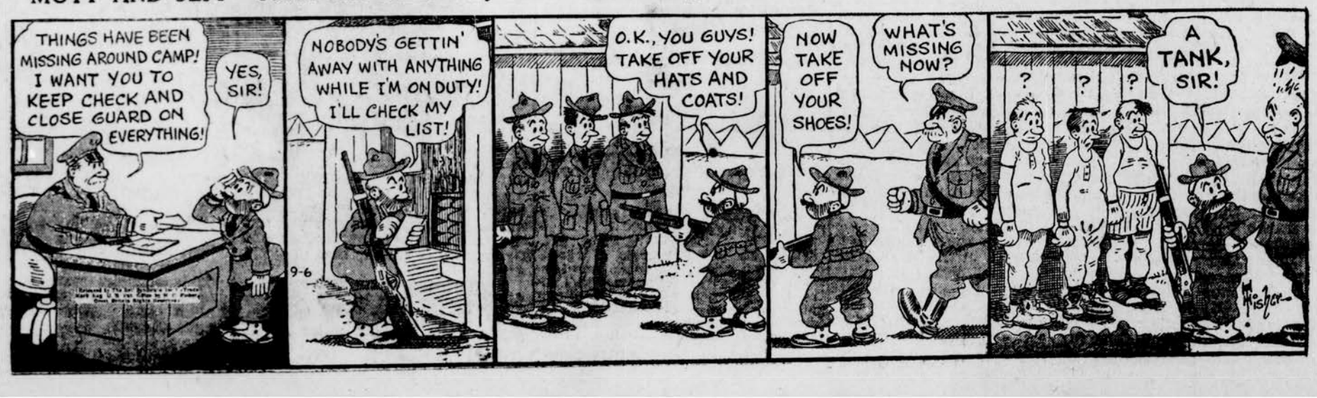
CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The Nineteenth Session of the All India Trade Union Congress, which was to be held here tomorrow and the day after, will be held at Cawnpore on January 8, 9 and 10.

The decision was taken at a joint meeting of the All India Working Committee and the Bengal Provincial Working Committee of the Trade Union Congress held here to-day with Mr. V. R. Kalappa, President of the A.I.T.U.C. in the Chair.—A. P.



MUTT AND JEFF—Tanks and Tanks Very Much for Reading—Tank You — By BUD FISHER


THINGS HAVE BEEN MISSING AROUND CAMP! I WANT YOU TO KEEP CHECK AND CLOSE GUARD ON EVERYTHING!
YES, SIR!
NOBODY'S GETTIN' AWAY WITH ANYTHING WHILE I'M ON DUTY! I'LL CHECK MY LIST!
O.K., YOU GUYS! TAKE OFF YOUR HATS AND COATS!
NOW TAKE OFF YOUR SHOES!
WHAT'S MISSING NOW?
? ? ?
A TANK, SIR!
9-6

SECOND DAY OF BOMBAY WINTER MEETING

ACCEPTANCES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES

Following are the Acceptances for the Bombay Second Winter Meeting, Second Day to be run today:

THE PANCHGANI PLATE. Dist—6 furlongs.

Mahboob 9-2, Shermount 9-0, Double Oak 8-6, Sheritoy 8-6, Lion Tamer 7-11.

THE MADRAS PLATE (Div. II). Dist.—7 furlongs.

Grey Prince 9-4, Mujbil Hamid 9-0, Sa'ad Jassim 8-13, Saif al Muluk 8-13, Alwar 8-13, Filfil 8-13, Sikandar 8-8, Salbi 8-8, Fighter 8-8, Harut 8-8, Long Silk 8-8, School Boy 8-8, Zamil al Nassar 8-8, Hilal Salam 8-8, Mansur Abdullah 8-8, Young Tariq 8-2, Iraq Marshal 8-2, Suez 7-13, Mikhlif Said 7-13, Mahbub Khalaf 7-13, Golden Free 7-7, Wafiyah 7-7, Pukar 7-7, Duwish al Furat 7-7, Nibras 7-7, Wellington 7-7.

THE MADRAS PLATE (Div. I) Dist.—7 furlongs.

Shanghai 9-3, Wafi Hamid 9-0, Sheriff 9-0, Canter 8-13, Piccolo 8-12, Sahran 8-12, Ibn Hilal 8-12, Good Boy 8-12, Intidhar al Shabab 8-8, Banash Sagban 8-8, Baroda Fighter 8-8, Al Ra'eed 8-8, Hatim Tay 8-8, Prince Suri 8-3, Misbah 7-13, Sidi Barrani 7-13.

THE SARGODHA PLATE (Div. II). Dist.—1 mile.

Dilawar 9-0, Moss 8-11, Pretty Pearl 8-13, Pashwanji 8-11, Mohanmala 8-13, Victory 8-11, Pratap 8-11, Humpty Dumpty 8-11, Masked Raider 8-9, Mehjabin 8-7, Rose of Baroda 8-7, Mexican Mini 8-7, Come True 8-6, Dimples 8-6.

THE SARGODHA PLATE (Div. I). Dist.—1 mile.

Trusty 9-4, Flower of Gwallor 8-2, Bright Lad 9-2, Tyrian Queen 8-12, Dry Sherry 8-10, Hectic 8-10, Mahboob's Choice 8-0, Pista-Badam 8-0, Rosetta 8-9, What's Yours 8-4, Tap Dance 8-2, Liberty 8-2, Scottish Star 8-2, Money Gold 8-0, Air Craft 8-0, Tyranny 8-0, Ealtoi 8-0, Eminent 7-11.

THE CHOWPATTY HANDICAP. Dist.—7 furlongs.

Silk Apron 9-4, Highla 9-0, Kanchanmala 8-11, Miss Vesington 8-10, Valentia Jinks 8-10, Tiger Kid 8-6, Oil Can 8-4, Sugar Baby 8-2, Lens 8-2, Lindsdown 7-11, Royal Talent 7-11, Chowrangi 7-9, Kamala 7-9, Not Out 7-4.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE. Dist.—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Highland Sprig 9-4, Bisharin 9-0, Vandyke 8-9, High Lights 8-2, Northern Lights 8-9, Desert Sunrise 8-6, Retort 8-8, Chaljeet 8-6, Linguaphone 8-5, Night Alarm 8-4, Cash 8-4, Ella A. 8-4, Ministrone 8-2, Fortune Hunter 7-13, King of Sports 7-13, Fairhurst 7-9, Talk 7-9, Tatter-Sol 7-9, Enjeu 7-7.

THE DANEBURY HANDICAP. Dist.—1 1/4 miles.

National Flag 9-11, Shalivahan 8-0, Pierrot 9-0, Star of Gwalior 8-9, Fire Alarm 8-4, Usk 8-9, Carabas 7-7, Cobalt 7-4.

THE AGRA PLATE. Dist.—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Pushpamala 9-3, Chief Ruler 9-2, Young Tiger 8-6, Akhu Amin 8-0, Faruq Pasha 9-0, Assaf Mahmud 8-12, Dahman Ramzi 8-10, Hikmat Pasha 8-7, Ajinkya Tara 8-6, Shayal Nayif 8-5, Yaqin 8-5, Firpo 8-2, Tiger King 7-13, Sanjakdar 7-9, Qa'id al Arab 7-9, Royal Rival 7-9.

National Flag Fancied In Danebury Handicap

(From Our Correspondent)

Eight horses from Class I and II are due to compete over 1 1/4 mile in the Danebury Handicap, the chief event.

The Baroda-owned National Flag with the crushing impost of 9-11 appears to me as the best from them. This one has not so far won over a mile, but his previous belated efforts suggest that he can easily go over the extra two furlongs. Pierrot has displayed extremely well on the track and should run well.

The following are my selections:

1st Race
MAHBOOB 1
SHERITOY 2
DOUBLE OAK F

2nd Race
SUEZ 1
WELLINGTON 2
HILAL SALAM F

3rd Race
PRINCE SURI 1
SHANGHAI 2
SAHRAN F

4th Race
MOHANMALA 1
MEXICAN MINI 2
VICTORY F

5th Race
TRUSTY 1
TYRANNY 2
WHAT'S YOURS F

6th Race
KANCHANMALA 1
SILK APRON 2
TIGER KID F

7th Race
LINGUAPHONE 1
HIGH LIGHTS 2
BISHARIN F

8th Race
NATIONAL FLAG 1
PIERROT 2
USK F

9th Race
TIGER KING 1
PUSHPAMALA 2
HIKMAT PASHA F

DOUBLE EVENT:
Prince Suri
Kanchanmala

TREBLE EVENT
Trusty
Linguaphone
National Flag

DARK FLUKES:
Pratap
Tap Dance

CALCUTTA RACES ACCEPTANCES

CALCUTTA: January 2.

The following are acceptances for the Calcutta Races, second meeting, first day, Saturday, January 3, 1942:—

THE ZOO PLATE (Div. I)—Distance about 7 furlongs: Adam 9/4, Kopianna 9/4 Delwin 9/1, Sagone 8/13, Hint 8/9, Moose 8/7, Bachelor Belle 8/4, Sund Rock 8/2, Glad Throng 7/13.

THE ZOO PLATE (Div. II)—Distance about 7 furlongs: Wed Kept 9/4, Flight Command 8/9, Side Hill 8/6, Munster Fair 8/6, Spotless 8/6, Parashot 8/4, Son of a Witch 8/2, Safe Deposit 8/2, Sunstroke 8/1, Yonder Star 7/12, Duvai 7/11, Rose King 7/10, Ronaldo 7/7, Cazique 7/7, Mukama 7/4.

THE HAVELOCK PLATE—Distance about 6 furlongs: J'Ecoute 9/4, Taqdir 9/4, Certus Divitae 8/9, First Thyme 8/9, Lovelock 8/8, Feribrige 8/6, Raux Pas 8/4.

THE MAYFOWL CUP—Distance about 1 mile: Bistolfi 9/7, Phakos 8/13, Let Slip 8/12, Wansfell 8/3, Dark Tolly 7/10, Kinkajou 7/10, On Appro 7/10, Reflection 7/10, Flitter 7/4, An Apple a Day 7/3, Flying Glance 7/0, V. N. 7/0.

THE FAWCETT PLATE—Distance about 1 mile: Crow Park 9/4, Barafou 9/3, Rare Gem 9/3, Tantalides 9/3, Metat 9/2, Lapford 8/9, Shadrach 8/7, Capron 8/6, Boscastle II 8/4.

THE BERESFORD CUP—Distance about Petee 9/3, Royal Air Force 9/1, Buzbury 8/13 1 3/4 miles: Winged Tiger 9/4, Solidium 9/3, Preacher 8/8, Garrylands 8/7, Lucky Break 8/6, Synagogue 8/5, Shadrach 8/2, Capron 8/1, Fascinated 7/13, Double Brew 7/11.

THE ZOO PLATE (Div. III)—Distance about 7 furlongs: Wonga Dell 9/4, Tewina 8/13, Navan Boy 8/8, Tournament 8/7, Star of Love 8/4, Melvic 8/2, Bettina 8/1, Gay Songster 7/9, Mangoola 7/4, Amarche 7/4, Lulu Mine 7/4, Albion 7/4, Realist 7/4.—A.P.

MYSORE WINS RANJI SOUTHERN ZONE

BANGALORE, Jan. 2.

Mysore won Southern Zone final of Ranji Trophy Cricket Tournament this afternoon against Madras by 22 runs. Garudhachar claimed eight wickets for 99 runs.

SCORES:—Mysore 147 and 246. Madras 154 and 217.—A. P.

VINOBA'S ADVICE TO END COMMUNAL STRIFE

NELLORE, Jan. 1.

Mr. Vinoba Bhave, who arrived here last evening, was presented with a purse on behalf of the citizens of Nellore, which he gave away for the Nellore Harijan Hostels.

Mr. Bhave later addressing a public meeting in Hindi expressed his regret that there was communal disturbance in the town for over two months.

The communal problem, he said was unknown in villages where both communities toiled together and shared nature's bounties. It was a thing prominently seen in towns where educated men were in large numbers. If people properly understood their religion and "Dharma," and cultivated each other's friendship, there should be no strife between the two communities.

Concluding he said non-violence was a sure way of combating communal troubles and making its votaries fearless, courageous and self-reliant.—A. P.

PRICE CONTROL CONFERENCE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

A Price Control Conference is expected to be held here probably on February 5 and 6.—A. P.

Famine Relief In Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 2.

The famished conditions prevailing in the province are receiving the attention of the Government.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned for purchasing wheat for the Jubbulpore district while another sum of Rs. 25,000 has been granted by the Government for the same purpose in the Mandla district.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been earmarked to deepen the wells and to construct bunds in streams in the interior of the Jubbulpore district to reserve water for human and cattle consumption.

In addition, according to the present proposals, 30 tanks in the Murwara tehsil and an equal number in the Sehora tehsil will be renovated and repaired as scarcity work.—United Press.

LOWERING PRICES

Good Work Done By Bombay Ready Cotton-Seeds Merchants' Association

The Secretary, Bombay Ready Cotton Seeds Merchants Association, writes:—

It is well-known that severe protests against heavy profiteering and high prices of commodities have been widely raised in the Press of late.

Strenuous efforts of our Association, whose sphere is only confined to cottonseed, successfully terminated in achieving the aim of lowering the prices of cottonseed by agreeing to co-operate with the Government on the terms proposed.

The achievement of our Association ought to have been applauded and supported by the other similar already existing two big associations viz., the Grain Merchants' Association and the Seeds Traders' Association, but it is to be noted with much regret that these associations have passed and published resolutions protesting aginst this, which we are afraid, may create misunderstanding amongst the public.

Under the circumstances we deem it highly essential to release the following explanation for the information of the public.

"Owing to war, there was shortage of wagons to bring cottonseeds from Berar and Central Provinces while exports to Kathiawar and Malbar continued, resulting in acute shortage for local consumption. Prices were pushed up considerably. The two old established associations, The Grain Merchants' Association and the Seeds Traders' Associations, knew well the situation and did nothing and now they protest against the relief given by the Government through our efforts. Cottonseed price for ready which was about Rs. 29 to Rs. 30 has now declined to Rs. 26-7-0 as a result of the relief acquired by our Association and with further arrivals we believe prices will decline and give relief to local consumers. The decline in the price of ready cotton may have resulted in loss to some merchants, but the whole question when judged properly, will make one realise the utter necessity of urgent relief to local consumers. The relief measures provide outlet for producers and easy supply to consumers."

Restrictions On Cotton Yarn Export

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

It is understood that Government of India intend to place very severe restrictions on the export of cotton yarn from this country in order to assist handloom industry. It was complained recently that the industry has been hard hit on account of high prices. It is expected that restriction on exports will bring down prices to a reasonable level.—A. P.

War Risks Insurance Amendments

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

A Press Note says:—"In a recent amendment to the War Risks (goods) Insurance Ordinance 1940 the special definition of goods situated in British India, originally contained in the ordinance, has been deleted.

The effect of this is to render insurable goods sea-borne in ports or maritime territorial waters, which were previously not insurable under the war risks (goods) insurance scheme. The Government of India propose, however, to exempt from compulsory insurance any goods forming the import or export cargos of ships, which are already covered by Marine War Risks Insurance policies.

Insurance under the original ordinance could only be effected by the owner of the goods in question. The ordinance has now been amended so as to allow persons in certain circumstances, to insure goods in which they have an interest not amounting to ownership".—A. P.

IMPORTERS OF WROUGHT IRON AND CASTINGS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

Importers of wrought iron and iron castings in all forms are required to obtain import licences from the Steel Import Controller or from a Deputy Steel Import Controller, under a notification issued to-day in the "Gazette of India".—United Press.

Hitler's New Slogan Against Allies

SAYS CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT HAVE DELIVERED EUROPE TO STALIN

LONDON, Jan. 1.

In a New Year order to the Army read by Dr. Goebbels over the radio last night Hitler says:

'Soldiers, just as I ordered peace to the enemy after the Polish campaign I decided in July 1940 after the glorious end to the war in the West to renew my offer. My offer was rejected—interpreted as a sign of weakness'.

Hitler pleaded that no choice had been left to Germany but to 'tighten the helmet and face continuation of the battle.' 1941 had been a year of most difficult decisions and bloody battles, but it would appear in history as a 'year of the greatest victories of all times'.

He described the exceptional hardships of the war against Russia but added, 'on the battle field of the East, your successes are the most glorious in history'.

In a New Year message from his Headquarters, Hitler retreated time worn arguments in which he blamed 'Jewish capitalism and Jewish Bolshevists' for the present war.

'This war was started in exactly the same way as the war 25 years ago by the same men and for the same reasons, said Hitler. 'Jewish fight for any kind of democracy. Anglo Saxon conspiracy does not but under the guise of democracy for capitalistic interests and President Roosevelt does not seek a new kind of world but better business hoping thereby that he can silence criticism on the economic debacle which his Government has brought to bear on the American people. Above it all it was common fear that National Socialist Germany in the course of years and through her successful economic and social policy might open the eyes of other peoples and show them the real reasons for their misery'.

PEACE PROFESSIONS

Declaring that each of his 'attempts to come to an agreement with this ice cold international finance' about the interests of the people had always failed because 'they see in war a chance of investing their capital in a profitable manner, Hitler continued: In 1940, after the conclusion of the Western campaign, I was insultingly called a coward for offering peace. They all saw in the man who strove for peace an enemy of their capital invested in war industry. Therefore they could never admit the real reason but had taken refuge in phrases and sanctimonious lies which are intended to conceal something. The war industrialists, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden and above all President Roosevelt could not utter the word 'business'. But when in 1940, at a moment when the whole of the western front had collapsed Mr. Churchill still saw in the continuation of the war the possibility of business advantage. It was not due to his hope in possible victory by the British forces but entirely to the knowledge of American help and above all the agreements which he had made with Soviet Russia.

APOLOGIA TO ARMY

'With the year 1941 came the beginning of the greatest struggle which the world has ever seen. When on June 22 practically the whole of Europe rose up, it was a proof that the danger which has never threatened our Continent to such a degree was duly recognised. After this coalition had decided upon war against Russia, prompted by my conscience I took the responsibility for the security of the Reich, the preservation of our people and in a wide sense the future of the whole of Europe in not losing an hour in order to spare by rapid action, those sacrifices in the unavoidable conflict which a fight would otherwise demand to an even greater degree.

As the Fuehrer and Speaker of millions of relatives of our people and as the Chief Commanding Officer of the Wehrmacht, I thank with all my heart the brave men for their bravery so often proved Soldiers of the army and S. S. especially on East Front. I salute: with proud joy, I now take direct command over the Wehrmacht which has to bear the heaviest burdens of battle. The whole German country looks with boundless confidence to their Wehrmacht and would love to help every one of you as well as she can.

The enemy's attempt during the winter of 1941 to turn their attack must and will fail. Indeed with all the preparations which on the contrary in the year 1942 have been made we will again seize this enemy of mankind. Beat him until the desire of the Jewish capitalistic and Bolshevistic world for destruction is broken.

TIRADE AGAINST DEMOCRACIES

'Germany cannot and will not be thrown every 25 years by the same criminals into new war which the question is, 'Be or not to be?' Europe cannot and will not tear herself to pieces again and again in order that the gang of Anglo Saxons and Jewish conspirators finds satisfaction in the unrest of the peoples for its business dealings. The blood that is being shed in this war shall be the last in Europe for generations. That is our hope. May God help us in the coming year'.

'Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt have delivered Europe to Stalin and I am now talking. The Bolshevist monster, to which they tried to deliver the European nations will in due course destroy them and their peoples Great Britain and the United States can not destroy Europe with Bolshevism but their own nations will sooner or later become victims of this pestilence. The war in the East of Europe is still raging to and fro but it will slowly come to a standstill but in Eastern Asia the battle has begun.'

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Race Tips At A Glance

	1st Race.	2nd Race.	3rd Race.	4th Race.	5th Race	6th Race.	7th Race.	8th Race.	9th Race.
"Bombay Sentinel."	Sheritoy Double Oak Mahboob	Wellington Iraq Marshal Suez	Prince Suri Sahran Piccolo	Victory Mohanmala Pratap	What's Yours Trusty Tyranny	Silk Apron Royal Talent Sugar Baby	Bisharin Linguaphone Highland Spring	Pierrot National Flag Carabas	Hikmat Pasha Tiger King Pushpamala
"Bombay Samachar."	Mahboob Sheritoy	Suez Wellington	Sahran Prince Suri	Pretty Pearl Masked Raider Dimples	Tyranny What's Yours Dry Sherry	Silk Apron Kanchanmala Valentia Jinks	Linguaphone High Lights King of Sports	National Flag Carabas	Tiger King Pushpamala Shayal Nayif
Sporting Times.	Sheritoy Double Oak	Wellington Pukar Young Tariq Suez	Sahran Piccolo Sidi Barrani Banash Sagban	Mohanmala Victory Pretty Pearl Masked Raider	Tyranny Dry Sherry What's Yours F. of Gwalior	Kanchanmala Silk Apron Sugar Baby Miss Vesington	N Lights Linguaphone High Lights King of Sports	S. of Gwalior Cobalt Usk Shalivahan	Hikmat Pasha Pushpamala Tiger King Yaqin
Turf Special.	Shermount Sheritoy	Nibras Salbi Mikhlif Said Mujbil Hamid	Prince Suri Piccolo Good Boy Shanghai	Mohanmala Victory Dilawar Mexican Mini	Hectic Baltoi Scottish Star Rosetta	Kanchanmala Kamala Tiger Kid Silk Apron	High Lights Ministrone Bisharin Linguaphone	Shalivahan S. of Gwalior Usk Carabas	Hikmat Pasha Shayal Nayif Tiger King Akhu Amin
Motee Special	Double Oak Mahboob	Fighter Mansur Abdullah Mujbil Hamid Wafiyah	Sahran Hatim Tay Ibn Hilal Banash Sagban	Victory Pashwanji Mohanmala Mexican Mini	Mahboob's Choice Tyranny Rosetta Tyrian Queen	Kanchanmala Tiger Kid Chowrangi Oil Can	Tatter-Sol Ministrone Linguaphone King of Sports	Shalivahan S of Gwalior Carabas Usk	Hikmat Pasha Sanjakdar Tiger King Yaqin
"Evening News."	Sheritoy Double Oak	Young Tariq Suez	Sahran Shanghai	Mohanmala Pretty Pearl	What's Yours Tyranny	Silk Apron Royal Talent	Bisharin North. Lights	National Flag Usk	Hikmat Pasha Tiger King
"Sanj Vartaman."	Sheritoy Double Oak (B	Wellington Suez	Sahran Prince Suri	Mohanmala Pretty Pearl	Tyrian Queen Tyranny	Royal Talent Kanchanmala	King of Sports Tatter-Sol	Usk Shalivahan Carabas	Hikmat Pasha Young Tigir Shayal Nayif

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"BLACK & WHITE"
The Scotch with Character

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Great Reception To 'Jhoola' At Roxy

Surendra, the popular songster of the screen, will appear in National's forthcoming film "Garib" and sings eight melodious songs.

"Chandan" Booked For Lamington

Vishnu's Stirring Picture Of Social Inequity

'Ashok pictures', "Chandan", has been booked at Lamington, for immediate release after its current programme.

'Chandan', is Ashok Pictures first Picture, in which, the producers have brought together seven well-known stars of Indian filmdom. They are Nazir, Maya Devi, Kanta, Ashikhusein and W. M. Khan. But the credit for introducing a new girl starlet in Baby Lalita goes to Ashok Pictures. This simple, yet naughty girl, will surely arrest, your eyes.

"Chandan" presents a burning tale of the inequity of our social prejudices and evil customs, wherein the sacrifice of a villageboy will bring tears to even the stoniest heart.

The picture is directed by Mr. Dhirubhai Desai.

Messrs. Excelsior Film Exchange have purchased the Bombay rights.

Tambe's Lyric In "Sangam" At West End

Whether film songs owe their popularity to their lilting tunes or lyrical compositions may be a matter of dispute. But, there can be no dispute as to the fact that the film songs can rarely pass as genuine poetry. Indeed, only a few producers are conscious of the literary and poetic merits of film songs, and only they endeavour to introdiace popularly admired lyrics written by popular poets as film songs. One of such producers is Winayak; and his latest presentation "Sangam" now running in its 9th week at New West End is noteworthy for introduction of such well-known lyrics.

In 'Sangam' the first lyric sung so delightfully by Meenakshee is written by Tambe and is one of the most popular song hits of the year.

"Khazanchi" Scores Two-Score!

If any picture ever deserved the description "well set", it is "Khazanchi". It is piling up weeks like Vijay Merchant piling up runs—steadily, almost inevitably. It has already made two-score weeks at Krishna, and three at Plaza. And at both theatres, it is having excellent response. Well may "Khazanchi" be described as the film that is making the screen famous.

Tarun's 'Prabhat' At Broadway

This week in Broadway the programme has a special attraction for family audiences. The film is 'Prabhat', Tarun Pictures second production with Shanta Hublikar in the lead. During its premiere in Bombay the film won recognition as good entertainment with a moral and a purpose. There is Jairaj as the hero, and several others including Mirza Musharaf in the support.

'Payachi Dasi' At Kohinoor

Atre's story of the plight of the modern city girl in a village family ruled by a stern mother-in-law is in full swing in its fifth week at the Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar. It is 'Payachi Dasi' starring Durga Khote as the mother-in-law and Vanmala as the daughter-in-law. Having an appeal for almost every member of the family, it is no wonder that 'Payachi Dasi' is drawing crowded houses in the thickly populated Dadar.

Vishnus Celebrate Their 7th Anniversary

As announced before, Vishnu Cinetone, celebrated last week as Vishnu Week, which marks the completion of a successful life of seven years of this leading concern.

During that week, Vishnu Pictures were shown at more than 150 stations.

ANXIETY TO REVIVE MARATHI STAGE

Natya Sammelan Appoints Committee To Devise Ways And Means

The four days' conference of the 32nd Session of the Marathi Natya Sammelan which began on Sunday last was over on Wednesday night with the close of a modern play directed by Mr. K Narayan Kale and written by Mr. Anant Kanekar.

The appeal of the drama to the hearts of the people, the intelligentsia and the technicians was a subject of much controversy among the literary men and women present there—great Marathi dramatists as Mr. P. K. Atre, and Mr. B. V. Vererkar, well-known directors of film companies, and representatives of the press.

The spirit of the Session seemed to be hospitable and the management admirable.

Every delegate in the Conference seemed to be conscious of the decline of the stage, and expressed anxiety to devise ways and means for the prosperity of Marathi stage.

Mr. P. K. Atre advised the amateur writers to direct their energies exclusively to play—writing—and condemned short story writing, and novel writing as insignificant.

Mr. Keshavrao Date suggested that a Committee should be appointed by the Natya Sammelan which should guide the dramatic companies in the selection of plays to be staged.

The atmosphere of the session for the four days was quite lively variety entertainment consisting of items like dances, debates, music, mimicry, caricature acting and Tamasha were very interesting.

The performance of "Asuri Lalsa" not being properly staged, had to be stopped at the ill-response by the audience, through the subject of the performance has a wide

Shanta Hublikar and Kausalya in 'Gharki Laj' at Imperial.

import to convey and caution to be sounded to the fashionable girls and women in India in these days.

The heavenly joy of long aspired union of Shanker and Parvati which was meant to be expressed in the "Kailas Nritya" could never have been more truly expressed than by Mr. and Mrs. Charushila Gupte—an educated couple recently united.

Balawant Rao Pethe, a Senior actor, aged 72 played the role of Shrimant in "Sharda," in order to give the people an idea as to what his work was like in his young days.

The dancing scene of the return of Ulupi, the Naga daughter to her father's palace in Hell was condemned to hell by a section of the audience whose view of the scene was screened by the default of the front curtain though it remained to the raised to

Entertainment For All

Another Team-Work Masterpiece From Malad

"Here's my bride, my masters! I fetched her from Delhi".
"Here's my groom, my masters! He's been brought from Bombay".

Those words in a dance duet in "Jhoola", so commonplace in translation but so thrilling in the original Hindustani, are typical of the lusty entertainment that is Bombay Talkies' new production at the Roxy. "Jhoola" is entertainment of the people, for the people, earthy and hilarious. With songs and dances and act-

Leela Chitnis in 'Jhoola' at Roxy in Second Week.

ing saturated in comedy, it is one of those films where stars and artistes, writers and technicians, producer and director share the credit evenly and merit our praise in common. It should be no surprise if "Jhoola" reveals a new box-office altitude; and one may well credit the report that the first week's collections at the Roxy border on the phenomenal sum of Rs. 20,000.

Producer S. Mukerji and his team have done the job of excelling themselves in showmanship. In "Jhoola", Mr. Gyan Mukerji comes into his own. In "Bandhan" and "Naya Sansar", he proved himself an eminent scenarist; and now with "Jhoola" he is demonstratably an estimable director as well. With all the the obviously valuable assistance he has received from the songs of Pradeep and the dialogues written by Santoshi and Shahid Latif, with all the responsiveness of the stars and players in "Jhoola", the rich vein of comedy that runs through and enlivens the film can only be traced to Gyan Mukerji's exquisite direction.

"Fans" of the Leela-Ashok team, are the bulk of the theatre-going population; have a pleasant surprise in the thorough comedy technique (in the cause of Ashok Kumar often verging on slapstick) that their favourites have so successfully adopted. To her unfailing charm, Leela Chitnis has added a new vivacity; and Ashok Kumar is even more gay than he was in "Naya Sansar".

High in popular favour, too, are Mumtaz Ali and Shahzadi, whose dances and songs set a new style for the screen. The text and tunes of those songs are luscious, and so are dances themselves.

Apart from Pradeep, who has composed the songs and most of the music; and Mr. Vachha, whose sound recording leaves little to be desired; those dances and, for that matter, the entire picture, gain much from the delicate cinematography of Mr. R. D. Pareenja. One of the youngest cameraman in the industry, Mr. Pareenja has acquired an enviable position as a technician of ability and artistic talent.

"DOCTOR" COMING TO WEST END

New Theatres' New Film In Hindustani Version

Since the release of New Theatres' Hindustani social film, "Doctor" at Lahore, Amritsar, Karachi and Delhi the Producers headquarters at Calcutta have been flooded with streams of congratulatory messages, telegrams and trunk-calls, from all parts of the releasing zones, in acknowledgment of their appreciation of its high dramatic qualities and superb performance. "Doctor" will shortly be released in Bombay, through Calcutta Film Exchange.

Remade into Hindustani, with the same painstaking care, technical skill and close attention, that earned for its earlier version, a distinguished place in the history of Bengali films, so far produced, "Doctor", like its worthy successor, now creates a new record in the wider field of mass entertainment.

Amina, a Chaudhuri, in the role of the old 'grandfather' has been the recipient of highest praises, as by far the best character-actor of India to-day. Bharati is acclaimed as 'Miss Nightingale of 1941.' Nemo and Pankaj Mallik are both appreciated for their soulful presentation of two emotional roles.

The success of this epoch-making achievement has already earned for this young director, Mr. Subodh Mitter, recognition of his skill and talents. It will be shortly released in Bombay.

PICTURES UNDER PRODUCTION.

"Meenakshi", the bilingual productions of New Theatres, with Sadhona Bose in the stellar role, is making rapid progress under the direction of Modhu Bose. Based on a powerful story, depicting the amazing life of a self-respecting girl, whose ultimate victory through trials and tribulations, finds a spell-binding conclusion in this well-knitted drama of love, greed, misunderstanding and success.

Director Hem Chunder, has in the meantime made appreciable progress in the production of "Saogandh" (a Hindusthani version of Bengal's greatest box-office hit of 1941) Pahari, Ashitbaran and Bharati playing the leading roles, supported by an efficient team of competent talents.

Prakash's 'Bharat Milap' Awaiting Release

In the year 1942 Prakash's name again shall be marked in golden letters for their production 'Bharat Milap'. In India everyone is aware of the name of Ramchandra, his immortal sacrifice, and his great love for his brother Bharat. The name of Bharat also is held as the emblem of sacrifice and brotherly affection. Prakash's 'Bharat Milap' is nothing but a poetry vividly transformed on silver screen by Mr. Vijay Bhatt, the able director of 'Narsi Bhagat.'

Mr. Kanu Desai, the famous art director of 'Narsi Bhagat' has drawn thousands of marvellous designs for costumes, sets and decorations which will carry millions of cinema fans to witness the glory and pride of India.

In the cast of 'Bharat Milap' Prakash presents big names—each one has won the laurels in the past. Never before such a mighty cast was found at a time in one picture. They are Durga Khote, Shobhana Samarth, Shahu Modak, Prem Adib, Vimla Vashistha, Umakant, Nimbalkar, Shanta Kumari, Amirbai Karnataki, Pande, Kausalya, Madhusudhan and many others.

The shooting of 'Bharat Milap' is completed and now it is awaiting the release in one of the prominent theatres.

Charlie in 'Dhandhora' at Royal Opera House.

SHOWER OF ENCOMIUMS ON "SIKANDAR"

There is no end to the encomiums the Minerva film 'Sikandar' from people who count for something in respect of ancient history of India and its correct representation. Here is what Dewan Bahadur Dr. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar, University Professor of History and Archaeology, Madras says:—

I had the pleasure of attending the cinema show "Sikandar" at the Nishat Cinema in Hyderabad through the courtesy of the Minerva Company, the producers of the film. The show was excellent and impressively realistic in the acting; and the actual pictures of scenes took us back to the times of Porus. The music and accessory accompaniments left little to be desired. The proprietors deserve to be congratulated on having produced so lifelike a hystorical theme of 2,500 years ago.

Shanta Apte appears as Savitri in a Tamil film of that name at Broadway on Sunday at 10 a.m.

'Pahila Palna' Going On With Speed

Baburao Pendharkar's New Film Under Huns Banner

The New Huns offering "Pahila Palna" (Many Happy Returns) is progressing with speed. Almost all the principal scenes are exposed and those who have seen the rushes say that the picture is bound to be a land-mark in social films from every point of view—story, acting and technical excellence.

Bringing together for the first time Shanta Hublikar, the immortal heroine of 'Admi' and Baburao Pendharkar, the well-known character-actor of India, 'Many Happy Returns' is going to be a feast to eyes and ears. These two are supported by an equally eminent cast including Kusum Deshpande, Dinkar Kamanna, Indu Natu and others.

The story is absorbing. It exhilarates with gay romance and sparkles with chaste humour. It has also a rich domestic appeal, which is sustained throughout the story.

Mr. Pandurang Naik is handling the camera with enthusiasm and the ambition to excel his previous achievements.

SUMITRA COMPELS ADMIRATION IN 'SANT SAKHU'

Girl Star Of Prabhat Film At Central

Little Sumitra is a remarkable girl. Surely, you have seen her in the Prabhat picture "Sant Sakhu" at the Central Cinema.

Which Sumitra is referred to? Sakhu's litle niece, or the child star who plays the role? The answer is "both".

Sumitra plays Sumitra in "Sant Sakru". She is happily cast. The little actress Sumitra is a kind little girl, always on the brink of a smile, not naughty as children go, and endowed with a rich natural understanding. She is so perfectly natural, because she fully grasps the subtleties and implications of every situation. And she has a heart that generously responds to kindness and goodness.

Well, that is exactly what Sakhu's niece Sumitra was, too. The little girl was too young to understand the subtler facts of the ill-treatment of Sakhu, but she was emotionally sensitive enough to appreciate the victim's sentiments.

"Sant Sakhu" has made the girl artiste Sumitra a star by rights.

Naseem Makes Strong Bid For New Year Honours In "Ujala"

Naseem made "Pukar" immortal: "Pukar" made Naseem immortal. Both these statements mean one and the same thing as Naseem and "Pukar" have become inseparable in the domain of film thought.

After making her memorable debut in "Pukar", Naseem absented herself from the screen for a considerable time. There was complete lull in her film career. But after absolute lull, there is always a severe storm. Naseem in her latest picture "Ujala" is going to take the cinema public by storm.

Naseem makes a strong bid for triple honours in "Ujala". She sings the song of your dreams, she dances the rhythm of your life. Naseem lives the role of her heart's desire in "Ujala" and, therefore, she makes a strong bid for New Year honours.

"Nai Roshni" Going Strong At Pathe —

Released over six weeks ago at the Pathe Cinema, National's "Nai-Roshni" demonstrates that an enjoyable picture can be made at a reasonable cost as long as it has an appealing story, good direction and a capable cast.

The story deals with the life of the average city dweller, the problem of his daughter's marriage and of the education of his children, and his hopes of solving it in a way that is at once natural and amusing.

Each of the stars—of whom there are not less than eight in the picture—gives a convincing portrayal of a phase of the lighter as well as the sterner side of real life.

Pankaj Malik, Nemo and Goswami in 'Doctor' coming to West End on January 12.

Mr. Keshavrao Date gave a demonstration of his old role as Prataprao in 'Kanchangadchi Mohana' and proved that the old fire in him is still burning.

A novel item in the Natya Sammelan which seemed to be appreciated by the people, was "Tamasha." Tamasha is usually condemned as a relic of our unregenerate days, is regarded by many as the origin of modern drama and cinema and was jealously sought to be popularised by the Maharashtra Natya Sammelan by putting an item of a Tamasha by a troupe consisting of a Shahir Nanivdekar and Radha Budhagaonkar.

Like Sundrabai in her 'lawanis', like Pendharkar in her Bhairawis, like Greta Garbo in her acting as Radha Budhagaonkar seemed to be to the people, supported by—Shahir Nanivdekar and his campanion remained to hypnotise the audience for nearly three hours.

On the first night of the Conference was staged 'Udti Pakhare', a play written by Mr. Varerkar and was greatly enjoyed by the delegates. It raised the problem of "the office wives" of modern

heavens by those who were fortunate to have a glimpse of the same.

Nanse and Sumitra in a scene in 'Sant Sakhu' at Central.

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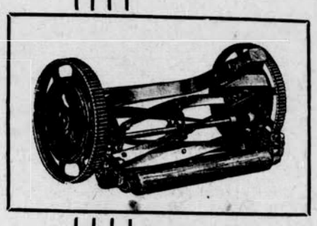

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City Conferences

Local Finance Needs Reorganisation

Dr. Rao's Analytical Note On Economics In University Syllabus

MR. SETHI ON LEGISLATORS' PRIVILEGES IN MATTERS OF FREEDOM FROM ARREST

At Friday's Session of the 25th Conference of the Indian Economic Association there was a discussion in the syllabus in Economics of different Universities. Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao presented an analytical note on the Economic Course in 18 different Universities.

Earlier there was a meeting of the Indian Economic Association when Dr. B. V. Narayanswami Naidu was elected President, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Local Secretary and Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, General Secretary. The next meeting of the Association will be held in Madras.

Dr. Gyan Chand speaking on "Local Terminal Taxation", said that the extensive levy of Terminal taxation by local authorities was a matter of serious concern from the national and fiscal standpoints and was sure to yield serious evils.

"Bad as octroi is as a form of taxation, terminal taxation is worse and abolition of both must be an important object of local taxation reform in this country", he said.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION

Speaking on "Municipal taxation in C. P. and Berar", Mr. C. D. Datey of Nagpur, said that the causes of the failure of a large number of prominent Municipalities were both local and general.

He suggested that the executive and Legislate functions of the Municipality should be separated if matters should improve".

LOCAL FINANCE

Mr. T. Satyanarayan Rao, speaking on "Reorganisation of Local Finance in India", said:—

Recent developments in financial policy have demonstrated the extreme interdependence between financial and economic policy and the necessity of utilizing financial policy to mitigate cyclical fluctuations. They have also revealed the fact that finance is only a means of achieving certain real objectives, for which, if necessary, extraordinary measures may have to be adopted. A reorganization of financial policy in these directions necessitates the co-ordination of central and local finance. Such co-ordination has been achieved elsewhere by greater revenues being put at the disposal of the local bodies from central sources, and by a unified borrowing and investment policy. It has been argued in this paper that a similar reorientation and reorganization of financial policy is needed in India, and that the reorganization of local finance will play an important role in it. The main methods suggested are (i) a substantial increase in borrowing and public investment, (ii) an enhancement of local resources mainly from grants, other revenues and proceeds in kind, and (iii) the utilization of these additional resources mainly for the servicing of loans and secondarily for current expenditure.

Mr. K. V. Rao who spoke on "The Scope of Local Finance" said:—

I believe that in Pure Economics, the criterion for 'good' should only be Economy, i.e., maximum production and maximum consumption.

The scope of Local Finance also should be decided by this criterion.

Man has many Wants and these Wants can be satisfied with the Maximum Social Advantage by consuming them in different ways. Thus some can be consumed best on an individual basis, e.g., dress, and some as a member of a Locality, e.g., water supply etc., and some as a member of a big State, army, etc. So there is a Unit for consumption for every Want depending on its nature.

The production for the consumption of all the Wants that can best be carried out by the Local Boards should form the true scope of Local functions.

Among other papers read were, "A neglected source of local revenue' by Mr. M. H. Gopal, "The Finances of the District Boards of Mysore", by Mr. G. N. Krishna-Murthi, and "Some aspects of Village Panchayat Finance in Mysore" by A. P. Shrinivasmurthi.

POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

At the 4th Session of the Indian Political Science Association a number of papers were read.

Prof. D. N. Banerjee of Dacca spoke on "Should the Indian Legislatures have any power of retrospective legislation" and said that they should have such a power subject to the condition that no law impairing previous contracts and obligations could be passed by them without 2/3 or 3/4 of the members agreeing to the measure.

Prof. N. S. Pardeshi spoke on "The type of Executive Suited to India's Constitutional development", he said:—

Recent events have served to emphasise the advisability of reconsidering the question of the type of executive best suited to Indian conditions. So far, the general trend of thought has throughout been so over-whelmingly in favour of the parliamentary executive that the other types have not had any chance of serious discussion at all. Even such important bodies as the Simon Commission and the Joint Parliamentary Committee of 1933 did not give the question more than a passing recognition.

COMMUNAL MINORITIES

The working of the new constitution in the provinces has shown that judged by the criteria of stability of tenure, unity of action and smooth relations with the legislature, the parliamentary cabinets have, on the whole, proved a success; but they appear to have founded on the rock of the question of Communal Minorities. Those who have levelled criticism in this regard against the Governors or against the Congress have not realised the absurdity of reconciling joint responsibility with a fair share of offices to minorities when the latter were returned on commnal electorates, had reserved seats with appropriate weightage and had organised themselves on frankly communal lines. While it is possible that more generous treatment of the minorities by the Congress in the matter of admission to office might have put the former in a better frame of mind, it would be a mistake to look upon conditions as providing any permanent solution of the problem. A plea for coalition ministries is at best an appeal to the party in power; and as long as the parliamentary type of executive is retained, and the rule of the majority party in the legislature is given constitutional sanction, the formation and continued functioning of Coalition Ministries would depend largely on the sweet will of the majority party. Further, Coalitions do not only make for weak government but, under the present methods of composition of the legislature, will lead to intensification of Communal feeling. A new type of executive, outlined below, has greater chances of success.

Mr. L. R. Sethi, speaking on "Privileges of Members of the Legislatures in India in matters of Freedom from arrest", said:—

Definition of Privilege.—The position in England. Privileges based partly on statutes and partly on the decision of the Law Courts. Only one specific statutory privilege—the freedom from arrest for civil causes. The position in India: different legally and politically. Freedom from arrest for civil causes granted by Legislature Members' Exemption Act 1925. Present position embodied in Section 71 of the Government of India Act, 1935. No specific mention with regard to freedom from arrest not already enjoyed, made in this section. Sub-Section 2, however, states: "The Privileges of members of a Chamber of a Provincial Legislature shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Act of the Provincial Legislature and until so defined shall be such as were immediately before the commencement of this Part of this Act".

Before 1935 in response to specific situations arising out of arrest of members, freedom from arrest claimed by the non-official members of the Central Assembly in 1923, 1935 and 1940.

After 1935 freedom from arrest of members of the Legislatures claimed in the Punjab, and in Bengal in 1937 and 1938 respectively. Situation arose out of the detention of members in the Punjab and in Bengal. In the Punjab adjournment motions for claim of freedom from arrest defeated. In Bengal a resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Abdul Rehman Siddiqi resulted in the institution of the Committee of Privileges. Subsequent crystallization of the report of this Committee in the form of a bill at present before the Legislature.

Th Bill proposes, inter-alia, in clause 10 the freedom of movement:—"Every member of the Assembly shall have freedom of movement in his constituency or any other place within the province for the purpose of discharge of his duties as member unless he is arrested, detained or imprisoned or otherwise dealt with on a criminal charge or in a criminal proceeding".

And in clause 7 the demand of information of arrest in criminal cases, "If any member of the Assembly is arrested, detained, convicted or imprisoned on any criminal charge or otherwise, information of such arrest, detention, conviction or imprisonment together with the charges against such member shall forthwith be sent to Mr. Speaker by person or persons under whose authority or order the arrest, detention, conviction or imprisonment is effected."

Conclusion:— For India as a whole only freedom from arrest in civil cases, but in Bengal the privilege of receiving information regarding arrest even in criminal cases claimed by the Speaker in his ruling of 1938.

HONG-KONG

Its Importance And Its Connections With India

(From A Correspondent)

Hong Kong, on whose heroic defence the eyes of the world were recently focussed, though small in size and a mere dot on the map, was nevertheless important in many ways.

For centuries populated by placid Chinese fishing villagers whose quiet was only disturbed by occasional raids by pirates, one century (1841-1941) of British rule and Chinese enterprise and labour has brought it up to the position of the third largest port in the world as may be seen in its beautiful land-locked harbour crowded with steamers from all parts of the world, lighters filled with cargo, hardy men and women whose homes are the boats which sail the rough China seas, launches whistling shrilly round the harbour, and perhaps an innocuous looking junk which may contain pirates.

* * *

Through this gateway the Chinese have watched and studied the outside world and its political ideas; wandered forth from here to the Strait Settlements, United States and Europe, and pondered, till new thoughts and ideals have penetrated into the heart of China, welding it slowly into a great, new, democratic nation.

It will interest the present generation of Bombayites who may not be aware of the fact to know that the rise of their city in size and importance was largely due to the China trade of the last century. Many of the public institutions and textile mills were started from the profits of the trade with Canton and Hong Kong and the yearn spun in the Bombay cotto mills was exported to China who in turn sent silks which adorned the Bombay socialites of the period.

Indians too have played their part in the colony.

The Parsis who were in the ranks of the Scotish free traders, who opposed the East India Company with its monopolies, have been associated from the beginning with the early struggles and growth of the colony. Many have been respected members of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce and have taken part in the public and social life of the Island, and though the days of big firms and big profits are over, they have still a fairly large number of their community resident there in various capacities. The enterprising Borah and Sindhi traders too had their firms and small shops familiar to feminine Bombay.

As stalwart policemen and watchmen the Sikhs too have been largely employed by the Hong Kong Government which they have faithfully served.

The Hong Kong Regiment which was disbanded about a quarter of a century ago was also composed of the martial races of Northern India. All the Indian races mentioned in this article have braved the seige with the rest of the community.

Let us hope that in a happier future this little island will rise again and play a still greater part in the destiny of the Pacific.

Regrettable Want Of Realism, Says Setalvad

HYDERABAD (Dn.) January 2.

"Mr Gandhi claims on behalf of the Congress that by this resolution it has taken the first step and that the burden now lies upon the Government to take the next step. The Congress, however, has yet to take the next step and the big next step, namely to arrive at a settlement of the communal question with the Muslims and other minority interests", says Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in a statement.

He adds: "Arriving at such a settlement even on a temporary basis is absolutely essential. The Working Committee resolution, however, again ignores this question. When the resolution asks all Congressmen to support Gandhi in continuance of Civil Disobedience it displays a regrettable want of realism at a time when India is in imminent danger of the war reaching her shores."—A.P.

Forward Bloc And Independence Day

(From Our Correspondent)

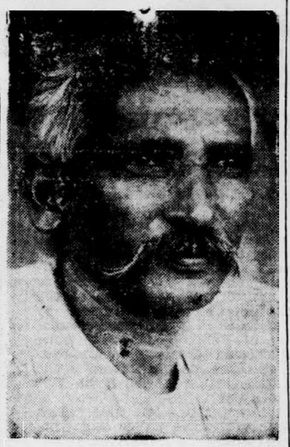
DELHI, By Mail.

In the course of his circular letter issued to the constituent Committees all over India, Mr. Mukundlal Sircar, Secretary to the All-India Office of the Forward Bloc, urges the carrying on of a relentless agitation throughout the country in connection with the detention and sudden removal of Sjt. Sarat Chandra Bose from his own home province when the Government of India are repatriating all the detenus from Deoli Camp to their respective provinces.

The All-India Secretariat desires that the Forward Bloc should observe the "Subhas Day" on the 26th January along with the "Independence Day" and fully discuss and explain the ideals of Subhas Babu, noble mission of his life and the stand taken by the Forward Bloc, and read the pledge of independence as prescribed last year.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The Hon. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Finance Minister, Bengal has sent a telegram to Mr. N. C. Chatterjee who is reported to be ill in the Bhagalpur jail, making anxious enquiries about his health.—United Press.



DR. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA

MORE MILLS CLOSE NIGHT SHIFTS

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 2.

Three more mills have put up notices of closing night shifts having shortage of coal, chemicals and stores.

A.R.P. And Ahmedabad Municipality

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 2.

It is reliably learnt that the authorities have decided to wait upto next meeting of the General Board before taking steps against the Municipality in connection with the A.R.P. resolution. Government, it is understood, will not take any hasty step of suspension at this juncture.

Moddakhel Trouble

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

Khandan Khan, the most important Malik in North Waziristan, is believed to be responsible for the unsatisfactory behaviour of the Moddakhel tribe in North Waziristan. Resenting the acquisition of increasing influence by subordinate Maliks in the tribe, Khandan Khan entertained in his village a large hostile Lashkar. Orders for their dispersal were issued by the authorities and eventually representative tribal Maliks succeeded in securing their dispersal by the exercise of tribal influence.—A. P.

VIJAYALAKSHMI FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit will arrive in Madras to-morrow morning from Cocanada. She will declare open the Madras District Political Conference to be held here on Sunday, the 4th instant. Mr. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. (Central) presides over the Conference —A. P.

The Punjab Olympic Amateur Athletic Championships will be held at Lahore on January 25. —A.P.

Guarantee Freedom And India Will Fight

DR. PATTABHI CLARIFIES BARDOLI RESOLUTION AND SAYS, GANDHIJI WILL "CONTINUE TO BE PART OF CONGRESS"

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

"Congress was forced to resort to Satyagraha to protect its self-respect" said Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya addressing a public meeting last night at the Astika Samaj Hall, under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Matunga. He explained the Bardoli resolution and after briefly reviewing the events that led to the passing of the resolution and absolving Mahatma Gandhi of the leadership, Dr. Pattabhi warned that it would be wrong to assume that Mahatma Gandhi had left the Congress. He was a part of the Congress and as long as Mahatma Gandhi lived, he would continue to be a part of the Congress.

CAUSE OF HITCH

The British, said Dr. Pattabhi, were anxious to make this war India's war and wanted to make the Indian people feel that this was their own war but the tragedy was that Indians did not feel that this was their war and hence the hitch. At present, it was the British Government that defended the country, he administered the country and initiated programmes. This subjection of India, he said, had deprived India of sense of responsibility and of a sense of duty. It was said that this was a war for the freedom of all small nations in Europe. India was not willing to fight till her freedom was guaranteed.

ASTONISHING DECISION

Proceeding Dr. Pattabhi said that the present position was that the Viceroy has again offered the August 8th Declaration which had been rejected by the Congress. To bring about reconciliation, some other declaration should be made, the scope of non-violence has to be abridged, the Poona offer has to be magnified, the 8th August Declaration has to be advanced and the slogan of "be united" has to be modified to suit the present conditions. When there were contending parties, the speaker maintained, one has to take the greatest common measure of agreement. Dr. Pattabhi continued that the Working Committee had met and had decided and had arrived at the most astonishing decision. Just as in Bombay on September 15, 1940, the Congress decided in favour of Satyagraha on a limited scale, even so this year the Bardoli resolution was of a momentous character inasmuch as it suspended Satyagraha and limited the scope of non-violence.

IF THIS IS MADE INDIA'S WAR?

Mahatma Gandhi's interview to the Press had given the best clarification of the issues involved.

Continuing Dr. Pattabhi asserted that if this war was made India's own war, it would make all the difference. One could very well imagine what would be the effect on the public if Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were to make a public appeal for men for the war. But the fact remained that Britain was not willing to part with any power. India would not accept Dominion Status because the empire itself was in a state of dissolution. South Africa had joined the war by a narrow majority. The Eire had refused to fight. Canada was more in affinity with the United States. Australia demanded that the command in Pacific should be taken over by United States.

After discussing the various points of view raised, the Congress Working Committee had made it plain that the Satyagraha movement was the result of the denial of freedom to India. Mahatma Gandhi holds the view that non-violence was not merely a religio-ethical doctrine but a political policy as well. The Committee was unable to raise itself to the level of subscribing to the doctrine of "ahimsa" as not only a "dharmic" injunction but a political policy also. The Committee said: "Give us freedom and make it worthwhile to fight."

PANIC MUST BE ALLAYED

Referring to the danger of bombardment and aerial attack on this country, Dr. Pattabhi said the question as to whether Congressmen should actively co-operate in the A.R.P. organisation would be discussed by the Working Committee at the Wardha meeting. The policy of the Congress was not, however, clearly against A.R.P. activities. Congressmen have been warned not to come into conflict with the authorities under any circumstances in this respect. He deprecated the spread of panic and asserted that it should be the duty of Congressmen not only to allay panic but also to scotch wild rumours. If a bomb fell, people should take cover and lie flat. They should not be inquisitive and go out to watch the progress of the raid. It was a sad thing that many people were killed in Rangoon simply because they failed to observe the simple rule of A.R.P.

The enemy is knocking at the door and if India should be made war-minded, it could not be done by petrol rationing, "black-outs", and other sundry measures but only by making everybody feel that this is India's war. The British should say, "Take back your country and defend it. It is your country."—

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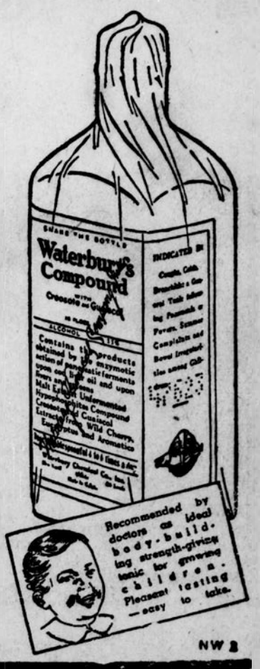
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will be released shortly at LAMINGTON Talkies. Never before, you must have seen such a kind of BLITZ which disturbs the BLISS OF TWO VILLAGE-LOVE-BIRDS!!

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From SAT. 10TH AT New West End TALKIES,

(A CALCUTTA FILM EXCHANGE RELEASE)

Rude Officer Set Back To Police Force

Calcutta Police Chief's Plea For Co-operation In A.R.P.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

An assurance that the whole energies of the police force at the present moment were being anxiously directed towards every measure for the protection of the citizens of Calcutta was given by Mr. C. E. S. Fairweather, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, while broadcasting a talk on 'The police and the people" from the Calcutta station of All-India Radio to-night

Mr. Fairweather felt that when danger came, the police and public would fight the danger shoulder to shoulder. He also hoped that after this war, the old shadow of distrust between the police and the public, would have disappeared.

Concluding, Mr. Fairweather said: "The strength of a police force ought to be not that there is a large military force behind it but that there is the force of the goodwill of the large majority of the public. Every bad tempered or rude police officer is a setback to the force."

Proposed Treaty Between U. K. Russia And Iran

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

The draft of the proposed treaty of alliance between the United Kingdom, Russia and Iran has been referred to the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Iranian Majlis, according to a report received here.

The Prime Minister in a recent interview to a Teheran newspapers stressed the advantages which this treaty based on the Atlantic Charter would confer on Iran. The draft has been generally favourably received by the Iranian press.—A P.

6 Persons Arrested For Sacrificing Cow Without Permit

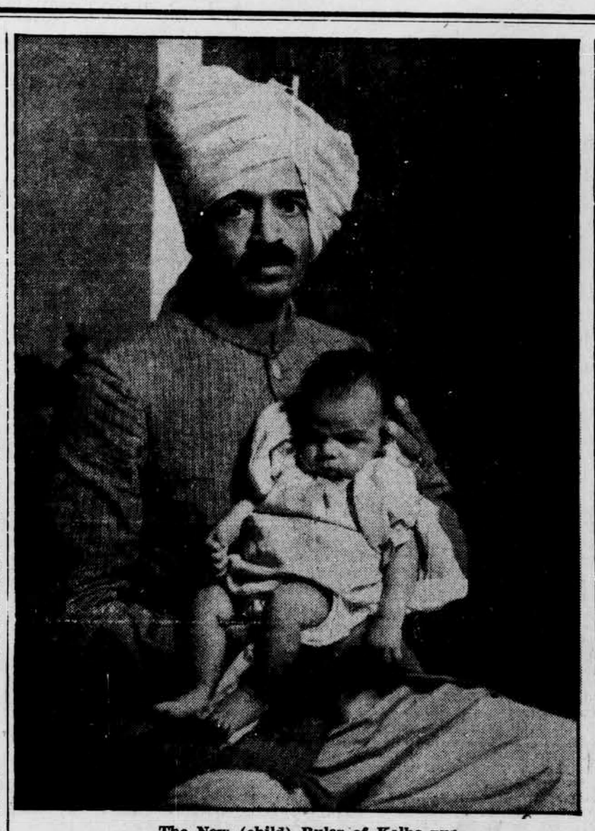
BENARES, Jan. 1.

Six Mahomedans are reported to have been arrested at Lallpur for sacrificing a cow without the requisite permit on the occasion of the Bakri-Id festival.—United Press.

Bengal T. U. C. Congratulates New Ministry

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

The General Council of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress passed a resolution to-day welcoming the new Ministry and urging a grant of 25 per cent dearness allowance to all Government employees.—United Press.



The New (child) Ruler of Kolha pur.
—*Photo R. G. Rajput.*

H.H. the Maharaja of Baroda performed the opening ceremony of the Garware Motors' Ltd. at Sandhurst Road on Tuesday afternoon. A group-photo taken on the occasion with His Highness (centre).

The Hon. Sir Shantidas Askuran, Member of the Council of State, who has been knighted in the New Year's Honours List.

2,000 Rangoon Refugees In Chittagong

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 1.

A steamer has reached Chittagong with nearly 2,000 passengers from Rangoon. One third of the passengers are women and children.—United Press.

Mr. A. R. Palit For Indian Purchasing Mission

It is understood that Mr. A. R. Palit, Assistant Controller of Purchase in the Supply Department, Calcutta, has been appointed on the staff of the Indian Purchasing Mission, New York, as Assistant to the Supply Director, Mr. J P. Forsyth.

Mr. Palit will shortly be proceeding to America to take up his duties.

Punjab Invites Hindu Sabha

BHAGALPUR, Jan. 2.

Bhai Parmanand, Sir Gokulchand Narang and other Hindu Mahasabha leaders of the Punjab have invited the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to hold its next session at the Punjab.

It is understood that the Mahasabha leaders now in jail have tentatively accepted the invitation subject to the final decision of the Working Committee meeting at Lucknow in Spring.—United Press.

INDIA'S H. C. IN LONDON

NEW DELHI, Jan 2.

The Governor-General-in-Council has appointed Mr. S. Lall, I. C. S., Deputy High Commissioner for India, London, to officiate as High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, as a temporary measure till the arrival in London of Sir Muhammad Azizul Haque, states a Press Communique.—A.P.

GOVERNOR JUSTIFIES POLICE ACTION

Echo Of Lathi Charge On Gauhati Students

SHILLONG, Dec. 29.

"We are at war, and this province is not far from the eastern theatre of hostilities. The basis of the disturbances at Gauhati was an anti-war demonstration. Albeit confined to a small number of persons, and H. E. the Governor would be failing in his duty if he did not take all measures in his power to ensure the maintenance of order during the present juncture." Thus observes a 'communique' issued by the Government of Assam regarding the disturbances at Gauhati on December 6 following a demonstration by the students.

After detailing the circumstances leading to the demonstration by the students on the Gauhati Road, the 'communique' states: "When the Deputy Commissioner called on the crowd to stop, they disregarded his order, and since the space was narrow and many casualties might have resulted in their dispersal there, he obtained reinforcements of police equipped with lathies only and in another more suitable place called upon the crowds to disperse. Since they disregarded his order and were pushing the police back, he ordered the police to disperse them. As a result a number of persons, perhaps as many as 30 were hurt though in some cases the injuries were caused by falling down on the ground. Of the injured, fourteen were treated in hospital. No girls are known to have been injured by the police and in no case did the police use bayonets as has been alleged. On the police side, the Deputy Superintendent was injured on the head with a stone."

BAN ON ASSEMBLY TO STAY

The Governor does not wish, the 'communique' continues, to pursue the matter as one of discipline. For, he is satisfied that the great majority of students were misled, but the prosecutions which have been undertaken as a result of this breach of the peace must take their normal course, while the measures such as, the application of Rule 56 of the Defence of India Rules to Gauhati so as to prevent unlawful assemblies must remain in force so long as it may be judged necessary.

As regards the demand for an enquiry into the occurrences the 'communique' states, the Governor is satisfied that no useful purpose can be served by such an enquiry, and after a careful consideration of the material before him he is clearly of the opinion that the Deputy Commissioner and the police behaved with restraint throughout.—A. P.

HINDI AS NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Demands Of All-India Sahitya Sammelan

ABOHAR (Punjab) Dec. 30.

The appropriateness of Hindi being the "lingua franca" of India was stressed at the thirteenth session of All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, which commenced here on Sunday under the presidentship of Prof Amarnath Jha, Vice-Chancellor of Allahabad University.

Pandit Thakar Datt Sharma of Lahore, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates traced the relation of Hindi with other world languages through Sanskrit and claimed its appropriateness for being the national language in India. Messages of good wishes and for the success of the conference were received from Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Hon. Mr M S Aney, Mr Anugraha Narayan Sinha and others.

Yesterday the proceedings of the conference were preceded by the Darshan Parishad and the Adhyapak Parishad presided over by Dr. Bhikanlal Atreya and Prof Diwanchand respectively. Dr. Atreya criticised certain aspects of materialist philosophy and Prof. Diwanchand stressed the responsibilities of teachers and the difficulties in their path.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Sammelan, which met in the afternoon passed a condolence resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Dr. Tagore, Dr. Ganganath Jha, Mr. Ramchandra Shukla, Sir C. Y. Chintamani and others. Five other resolutions were adopted calling upon parents residing in Hindi-speaking areas to give elementary education to their children in Hindi and the public in such area to carry on all their correspondence, business and otherwise, in Nagari characters; asking the Governments in British India Provinces and Indian States to remove from their court languages such Persian and Arabic words as were not popularly understood and requesting Universities and Governments to grant recognition the diplomas of Sammelan as equivalent to those of other Universities.

Another resolution condemned the anti-Hindi policy of the All-India Radio.

A further set of resolutions criticised the educational policy of the Punjab Government, which becoming increasingly anti-Hindi and was progressively curtailing such poor facilities for teaching Hindi as had existed. They also criticised the Punjab University "which requires candidates for Hindi examination to secure higher marks than required for Urdu examinations."—A. P.

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—Prof. H. K. SHERWANI, M. A. (Oxon), F. R. Hist. S; Bar-at-Law, Head of the Department of History and Political Science, Osmania University, HYDERABAD, (Dn.)

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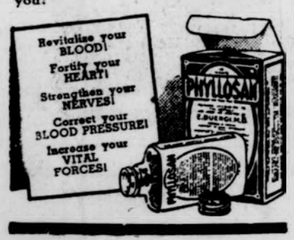

BRITAIN'S FUTURE FOREIGN POLICY

Co-operation With U. S. And Soviet

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Collaboration between the United States, Soviet Russia and Great Britain for purposes of war is one sure guarantee that the Axis threat to civilization will be repelled and broken; its continuance after the war affords the btst, perhaps the only hope of rebuilding our civilization on a new and more secure basis of ordered freedom and shared prosperity, declares "The Times" in an editorial.

In the Pacific peace must be buttressed on the solid defences of Soviet Russia, China and the English-speaking countries, and a new "Co-prosperity sphere' must be created from which Japan cannot, and indeed should not, be excluded, but which will be built on very different foundations from those contemplated by the ambitious, arrogant tyrants now controlling the destinies of that unhappy land.

In Europe Great Britain and Soviet Russia must become the main bulwarks of a peace which can be preserved and can be made real only through their joint endeavour.

British foreign policy in future will be effective insofar as it rests on a firm foundation of collaboration with the United States of America in the West and with the Soviet Union in the East.

Norwegians Help Russian Prisoners

Arrests Made By Germans: Clashes In Several Areas

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The series of raids on the north Norwegian coast by British shock troops and a squadron of light warships coincided with reports of disturbances among the civilian population in the Narvik area, where a number of Norwegians had been arrested for "showing active sympathy with Russian war prisoners", large numbers of whom are quartered in concentration camps near the town, cables the "Daily Telegraph's" Special Correspondent in Stockholm.

Most of the arrests were for smuggling food to prisoners, but a number of youths were arrested because they "showed pro-Russian feelings, and openly admired the Russian army and its achievements".

There is evidence that Norwegian sympathy with these Allies of Britain is not confined to Narvik. Similar clashes between Germans and Norwegians have taken place in the Trondheim and Tromsoe districts. There Russians used as road gangs working on fortifications are housed in camps often holding as many as 4,000. Norwegians now employ children to throw food packages to the Russians.

Nizam Govt.'s Warning To Railway Workers

HYDERABAD, (Deccan.) Dec. 30.

A press note issued by the Government says, in connection with a representation received on behalf of labour employed in the Nizam's State Railway the Nizam's Government have asked the railway administration to investigate points such as may warrant improvement in their conditions and to which the administration may give serious consideration.

In the same communication the Government states that in the meantime they expect that in the present circumstances workmen will not deliberately slow up work and thereby cause a breach of discipline as the Government will in no circumstances tolerate such a breach or any threat or intimidation.

In this connection well-informed Government circles allege that workers adopted the process of slowing up work as part of a move to take advantage of important war work being done by the state railway in order to secure certain terms otherwise unlikely to be conceded, some of them at least are not enjoyed by labour of other railways in British India.

It is stated that the Government will shortly appoint a Committee to investigate the points under discussion and the chairman is likely to be Mr. R. S. Paton of the State Bank.—A. P.

Bombay Presidency Aligarh Old Boys' Association

The Annual General Meeting of the "Old Boys" will be held at Khilafat House, Love lane, Byculla on Saturday the January 10 at 7 P. M.

There will be a dinner after the meeting is over about 8 P. M. The charge will be Rs. 1/8 per head. Those wishing to join will kindly communicate with Mr. M. K. Azad, Hon. Secretary, New Nagpada Rd., Byculla.

Narotam Lotvalla Dead

The "Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Sjt. Narotam Lotvalla, the eldest son of Seth Ranchoddas Lotvalia Proprietor of the "Hindustan" Journals who expired at the age of thirty-eight due to consumption on Thursday.

Sjt Narotam stayed on the Continent for long intervals and was very much interested in the modern literature, science, etc. His hobby was book-reading But in the latter period of his life he contracted consumption, and a promising career was brought to an untimely end.

PROSPECTS OF INDIAN SETTLEMENT STILL UNCERTAIN

Feelers By New Members Of Viceroy's Council Fail To Evoke Adequate Response

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28.

An important visitor who has arrived in New Delhi is Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. It is well-known that he stands high in the esteem of official circles here—particularly the Viceroy. Some of the new Indian Members of Government have been also keeping themselves in close touch with the Allahabad knight and exchanging confidences. Though Sir Tej Bahadur's visit is due to private reasons, he is taking the opportunity to meet Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao one or two other Indian Members who are in New Delhi. It is gathered that they are all actively engaged in trying to discover a formula which will help to bring back Ministries in the Provinces and also solve the deadlock at the Centre.

Curious as it may seem, there is no great anxiety here about the outcome of the Bardoli meeting, for it is generally presumed that the Rightists will succeed in persuading the A. I. C. C. to keep the door open for further efforts. No immediate development is, however, expected. Though an urgent meeting of the Viceroy's Council is to be held in Calcutta —and there is even a possibility of its being cancelled—it is not expected to do anything more than have an informal discussion on the political situation in the light of the Congress and the Muslim League resolutions. After the Viceroy's return to New Delhi certain definite proposals will be submitted by the Viceroy's Council on the initiative of the Indian Members. In the meantime, the Secretary of State will also, it is believed, be in a position to consult the Cabinet and get its sanction for further measures.

ALL TOO MEAGRE

So far as I am able to gather, the idea seems to be to do something in time to influence the decisions of the next session of the Sapru Conference in New Delhi in February. Unfortunately, this "something" appears to be all too meagre, for all that is likely to happen is a slight reduction in the European I.C.S. element in the Viceroy's Council. There is no indication yet that the authorities are willing to hand over Finance and Defence to Indian non-officials—though I have heard it said, on high authority, that if the Congress and the Muslim League are prepared to work together in a Coalition Cabinet on the basis of wholehearted co-operation in the war effort, any proposal to transfer Finance and Defence—the latter subject to certain reservations to safeguard the position and authority of the Commander-in-Chief—will be favourably considered—in other words, what appears to be meant is that it will not be allowed to stand in the way of a settlement. Will these minor changes be enough to satisfy the country at this critical time? "Step by step" seems to be the idea of the authorities. Though the Indian Members would like to see advance at a faster pace, they are also inclined to advise patience and utilise whatever is offered for getting more. Among Nationalist members of the Central Legislature whom I have had occasion to meet during the last few days there is a feeling that that these small measures are all too meagre for the purpose of creating a new atmosphere in the country.

NEW EXPERIMENT

The new Indian Members have, as recent events have shown, prepared a political plan for themselves. So far they have made no definite proposals to any of the organised political parties. Their present intention is to see how the beginning which they have made has impressed the country and what political support they can hope to command in the coming months. With the triple claim—firstly, that they have been able to prevent an order-in-Council embodying the Indo-Burma Agreement as previously settled by Sir G. S. Bajpai, secondly, that they have secured the release of Congress Satyagraha prisoners; and thirdly that they have given sufficient evidence of their desire to adopt policies in consonance with the declared wishes of the Central Legislature and with general public opinion in the country—the Indian Members deputed three of their "Star Men" to sally forth into the country and make public speeches in defence of their policy. Since their return they have been carefully watching the reactions in the country to their public utterances. It is clear that the speeches have aroused no enthusiasm in the country. Though their efforts and good intentions are appreciated, the inadequacy of what has been done has been stressed everywhere. And the general complaint against the Indian Members has been that while they have been offering advice to the Congress and other parties and even seeking to throw the blame on them for the present deadlock in the country they have not been equally vigorous in showing what the British Government has failed to do and what it can, and should do now, to secure better relations between the Government and the people. It is understood that both Mr. Aney and Sir Sultan Ahmed will explain to the Viceroy and their other colleagues their impressions of their recent political tour and the lessons to be drawn from the way in which the public has received their speeches.

ENCOURAGING FEATURES

In New Delhi there is no sign so far of any big move on the part of the British Government to satisfy political India. Certain encouraging features of the present situation have, however, been the subject of much speculation during the week. The first is the unprecedently great interest which the British Press has been taking in Indian questions during the last few days—and what is more, the vigour with which they are demanding a new deal to India. Press representatives in New Delhi of important British papers have received instructions to send detailed accounts of political developments and the Government's attitude. Even in India an influential section of the European-owned Press has adopted a new attitude. Instead of blaming the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi as it used to do in the past, it is now strongly pleading for settlement. In a long editorial article "the Statesman" said this week:—"there must be a way by which we can work together. Now is the time to find out." The solution which it puts forward is: "If we can get a Government which contains Mr. Jinnah and his friends, and the Pandit (Jawaharlal Nehru) and Mr. Rajagopalachariar and Mr. Savarkar and if the British Government will say that in the event of such a Government being formed the Viceroy will be given the same rank in India as Mr. Oliver Lyttleton in Cairo and Mr. Duff Cooper in Singapore, will in fact be a Resident Cabinet Minister himself and not be controlled by the Secretary of State, then the object will be achieved." It thinks that such a Government will be able to carry the Legislature with it and thereby meet the demand for responsibility to the Legislature, Sir Tej Bahadur's suggestions are that as an immediate step there should be coalition Governments in the provinces, an enlargement of the Centre so as to give it a truly national character and a new declaration that India would no longer be treated as a dependency.

MORE CHANGES

Reports are persisting that Sir Akbar Hydari will be relieved before summer on grounds of health. There are two names being mentioned in this connection —Sir Mirza Ismail and Sir Mahomed Usman. As the latter's name is also being mentioned for the coming Muslim vacancy in the Federal Public Services Commission, it is not unlikely that Sir Mirza may be requested to assume office as Information Member when Sir Akbar Hydari retires.

INDO-CHINA AIR-LINK

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

It is learnt here that the new air line between Chungking and Calcutta, which was inaugurated last week will be operated twice weekly. Big passenger planes are employed, and it is pointed out here that this new regular air link with China is of particular value at a time when the maintenance of speedy communications with China has gained added importance as a result of the Japanese entry into the war.

Government of India officials were in Calcutta to welcome executives of the China National Aviation Corporation, which operates the line, when they arrived in the first plane inaugurating the service.—A. P.

Drive For Blind Relief

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD, Dn. (By Mail).

About 3,000 persons who came from the different parts of the State were attended to in one week by the well-known Ophthalmic Surgeon, Dr. Mathra Das of the Punjab at the Hyderabad Blind Relief Camp. Out of these 3,000 people, about 650 were found amenable to surgical treatment.

As a result of the success and utility of this Camp, it is understood that a permanent association is to be established in Hyderabad to start a drive for blind relief in the State and to take the campaign into the interior of the districts by means of travelling dispensaries for the treatment of certain kinds of eye-diseases which, if detected and attended to at an early stage, could be prevented from leading to blindness.

Ganganand Sinha Released

PATNA, Jan. 1.

Kumar Ganganand Sinha, President of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Bhagalpur session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha who was arrested at Darbhanga in connection with the Mahasabha ban was unconditionally released last night.—United Press.

OBSERVE 'HARTAL' ON JANUARY 9

Punjab Beopar Mandal's Appeal To Traders

LAHORE, Jan 1.

The Working Committee of the Punjab Beopar Mandal at a meeting held to-day appealed to the traders to stand united and observe 'Hartal' on January 9.

The Committee further called upon every trader and agent not to furnish sales returns nor apply for licences. The Committee also decided to observe January 4 as the "Provincial Sales Tax Act Day" and called upon all Mandals to hold public meetings.

The Punjab Iron Merchants' Association at a meeting wholeheartedly supported the decisions of the Punjab Beopar Mandal regarding the anti-sales tax campain.—United Press.

N. C. CHATTERJEE TAKEN ILL IN JAIL

BHAGALPUR, Jan. 1.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Hindu Mahasabha leader, is reported to have taken suddenly ill in the Bhagalpur Central Jail from where he has been removed to the Jail Hospital.

It is understood Mr. Chatterjee has declined to consider the suggestion of his early release until all leaders and delegates who are in prison are unconditionally released.—United Press.

JAWHAR UVRAJ'S ANNIVERSARY

(From Our Correspondent).

JAWHAR, Jan. 1.

The anniversary day of Shrimant Digvijayasing Maharaj the Uvaraj of Jawhar State was celebrated at Jawhar with pomp and ceremony.

Both the Hindu and Muslim subjects of the state offered prayer for prosperity and long life to the Uvaraj at their respective places of worship in the morning.

BENGAL'S RAW JUTE TAXATION ACT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

The Bengal Raw Jute Taxation Act came into force to-day

SALVATION ARMY PRAYER.

The Calcutta Salvation Army held a prayer meeting in the Hall of the Army Headquarters for eastern India seeking God's help for the British Empire and her Allies.—United Press.

4 KILLED IN PLANE TRAGEDY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The following communique has been issued by the Management of the British Overseas Corporation here regarding the accident to one of their flying boats which occurred recently in the Far East near Sumatra:—

"The machine operating in the Far East, met with an accident as a result of which four of the staff of the British Airways are believed to have lost their lives. The crew, numbering four, are unhurt.

There were no other passengers on board excepting the staff of the British Airways.—A. P.

Hawker Stabbed To Death When Asleep

The dead body of Bapu Shigwan aged 60 years, was found lying at Bhandarwada on December 27 The body was found to have a stab wound on the back as was stated by the Inspector of Police, Maharbouri.

On enquiry the Inspector stated that the deceased, who was a hawker in parched grain went to the shop of Pangya Sakharam at about 10 p. m. on the previous night of the incident and requested to allow him to sleep in front of his shop. Sakharam willingly gave him a spare bed and both of them slept that night in front of the shop at Bhandarwada.

He got up as usual at 6 a. m. and finding the deceased in bed till 8 a. m. went to wake him up but found him dead. He informed the police who found a stab wound on his back. The culprit is not known and the coroner recorded that the death was caused by a homicidal stab wound in the back inflicted by some unknown person.

BANDRA CELEBRATES JINNAH'S BIRTHDAY

(From A Correspondent)

A public meeting of the Muslims of Bandra was held to celebrate the birthday of Quad-e-Azam Mr. M. A. Jinnah on Thursday, at 9 p.m. in open maidan near Chakkar, Bandra. Mr. Yusuf Shabanally Peerbhoy, president of the Bandra Primary Muslim League, presided. He paid high tributes to the services of Mr. Jinnah to Muslims of India by organising them under one flag of the Muslim League. Continuing Mr. Peerbhoy appealed to all Muslims to unite and join the Muslim League and remove the petty difference and show the world that Muslims are united. If this was done then Muslim rights could be easily achieved. Messrs. A. Moshin, M. A. Syed, Shaikh Baxoo Sardar, Munsoor Ally (of Calcutta), Dr. Bahauddin Mokhasi and Abdul Karim Merchant, Sardarkhan Kamalkhan, Shaikh Amir Dawood also addressed the gathering. A congratulatory message was sent to Jenab Jinnah on behalf of Muslims of Bandra.

POONA, Dec. 31.

Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, member of the All-India Congress Working Committee, arrived here this afternoon after attending the Congress Working Committee meeting at Bardoli.—A. P.

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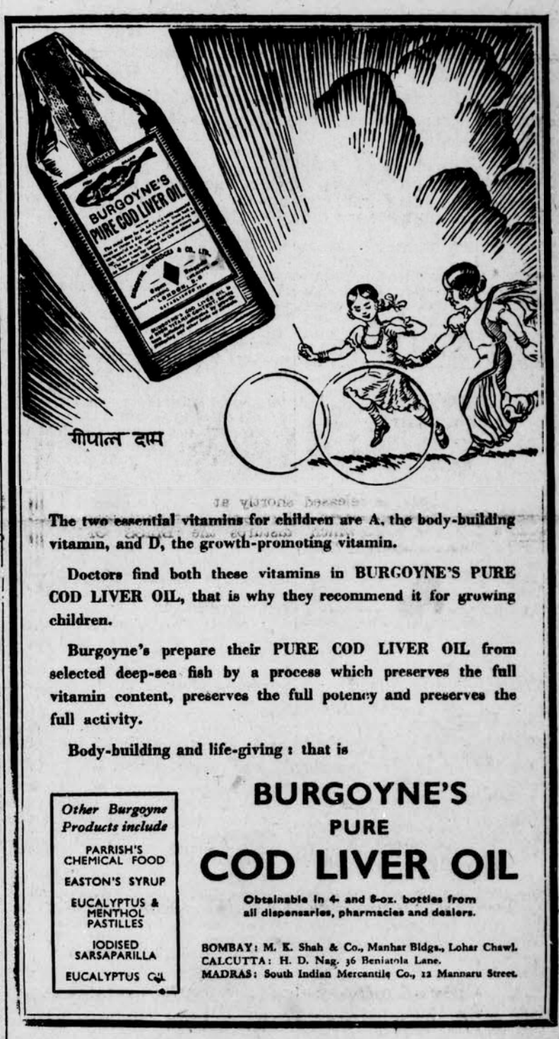

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The Bombay Chronicle

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Grand Strategy For Britain In Far East

RAJAJI SAYS DECLARE INDIA & BURMA FREE

Bardoli Challenge To Viceroy And Amery

MADRAS, Jan.2.

"To proclaim India and Burma free is the real grand strategy in the Far East battle—perhaps also in the whole war", declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier of Madras, in an interview to the Associated Press on his arrival in Madras this morning from Bardoli.

BARDOLI CALL

Mr. Rajagopalachariar said: It is open to Lord Linlithgow and the Secretary of State to make another reiteration of their August offer, instead of dealing with the undoubted fact of deep discontent and non-co-operation in India. They may rest content with coercion and exploitation and call it co-operation and meet public opinion with sophistry and legalities. If they do this they will but once again confirm the charge of divide and rule. W eshall not be disappointed. Our object at Bardoli was only to make our position clear and understandable to the world.

Indian public opinion of all shades especially the disinterested and detached opinions of elder statesmen whose hair has grown grey in the service of the motherland and newspapers representing various political schools have all given a warm welcome to the Bardoli decision. Opinion in America and England has also immediately reacted and demands a change in the attitude of the British Government. Even the "London Times"—not noted for its extremism or liberality of thought in respect of Indian matters—has reiterated its call for a re-examination of policy and immediate rapprochement. The lag between public opinion and the response of British Imperialism is Japan's most precious war weapon. Everything cannot be jammed out of the radio. The Japanese wireless is very busy about India. The Nippon merchants know India too well.

ONLY WAY

There is only one way to arm India and Burma for defence. It is to make the people of these countries free. Then only will the cold faggots burn. It is no good merely blowing into the unlighted fuel. You cannot blame the wood for not warming the pot if you have not lighted it. To proclaim India and Burma free is the real grand strategy in the Far East battle—perhaps also in the whole war.

There are some Britishers who may say to themselves "If we must give India away to India, why should we fight for her? Let what may, come. Let us sit tight". This is the most foolishly narrow of all policies and that way lies disaster not for India but for Britain's power and prestige. India has lived and saved her culture and her soul through the ages in unbroken continuity for over five thousand years. Like the paddy stalks in her rice fields her children have let the storm blow over whenever it came. Her people have never depended on Governments. They have taken care of their bodies and their souls without ever depending upon Governments, Ram or Ravan.

Sir Arthur Hope has been pleased to give the name of political squabbles to the demand of this ancient nation for the status of free men. He is no doubt sincere and most earnest. He loves his own land, therefore wants the people of the world to pinch themselves for it and if necessary die. But we have our patriotism too. We desire that our own country should be free and as free as Britain, though part of an interdependent world. I know it is not in Sir Arthur Hope's hands to say "yes" to this demand. But he represents in Madras the totality of folly that presents a united front of understanding opposition to the Indian demand.

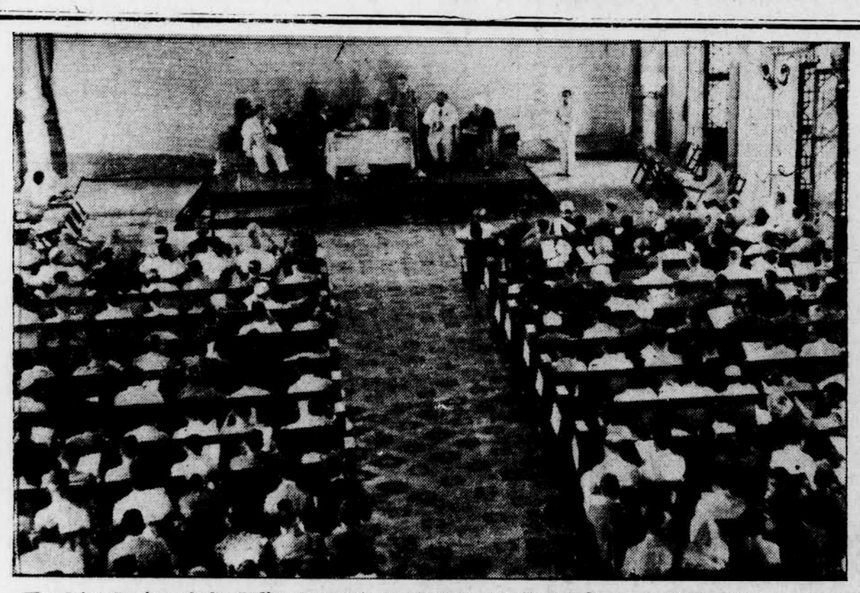
If Britain declares India and Burma free she will as 1942 opens to use his own words, facing new foes and new hardships be able proudly and truly to say that she has at her side now new and very powerful friends also: five hundred million men and women newly come to Britain's aid and making her cause their own. Otherwise Sir Arthur Hope and his colleagues cannot honestly say to use his own words again, that they have played their part in the redemption of mankind from the blackest menace that threatens civilisation.

It is of course easy to find an answer to all this. "What shall we do, the Muslim League if objecting and if we give the word the Prince too would object." but that would be only the old squabble, not statesmanship but only evasion.

LEAGUERS' READINESS

Have not the Muslim League once more declared that "they are ready to shoulder the burden of the defence of the country, singly or in co-operation with other parties, on the basis that a real share of responsibility is given in the authority of the Government at the Centre and in the Provinces within the framework of the present constitution but without prejudice to the major political issues involved in the framing of the future constitution."

That is their precise constitutional language but it expresses the same thing as what Congress has asked times without number. It is too well-known to require repetition that the relative claims of communities for a fair treatment in the distribution of democratic responsibility will so soon as Britain definitely offers to relinquish her authority will be solved by agreement, or, failing it by any impartial tribunals award. The Muslim demand can not any longer be cited as an excuse for what really waits for solution by British courage and willingness.—A. P.



The Joint Session of the Indian Economic Conference and the In dian Political Science Conference was inaugurated in Bombay by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas on Wednesday. Photo shows Mr. M. R. Masani, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conferences addressing the session.

India's Part In War

GENERAL WAVELL'S BROADCAST

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1.

"India is playing a great a most honourable and increasing part in that struggle. She can look back with pride indeed on the magnificent achievements of her troops in 1941 in Libya, in Italian East Africa in Syria, Iraq, Persia Malaya and Hong Kong.

Never has the reputation of Indian troops stood higher or their exploits been more admired. And their losses up to the present have fortunately been comparatively light and small indeed in proportions to the results achieved" said General Wavell Commander in Chief in the course of a broadcast this evening.

'Here in India 1941 has brought the war nearer to us and has brought fresh dangers and responsibilities. We must all now realise how deeply we are involved in the most momentous conflict that has taken place in the history of mankind.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

"From all over the Empire and from the bottom of our hearts we send to the armies of the Nile and the Desert every good wish for the New Year", was the message Mr. Churchill found time to send to the Middle East in the midst of his arduous duties and between international conferences. —Reuter.

CHURCHILL KEEPS MUM ON GANDHI

Talk To Ottawa Pressmen

OTTAWA, Jan.

I am very hopeful that the Japanese will get more than they expect, said Mr. Churchill at a Press Conference in Ottawa on Wednesday.

Mr. Churchill added, that he did not know when Tokyo would be bombed, but thought 'she would have something coming to her one of these days.'

CHINA'S STAND

Mr. Churchill also said that China was fighting magnificently adding when you see the active quality of the Japanese troops it is wonderful how the Chinese held them for five years and have given them a good drubbing. Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek is the greatest Asiatic statesman and general for generations and we are going to work hand in glove with him and do all we can to help him.

Mr. Churchill referred to a newspaper story published to-day about heavier traffic on the Burma Road, saying that heavy fighting must be expected there.

Discussing the present German retreat, he said that there would 'certainly be a German front opposite the Russian front but where it will be I don't know.'

Asked whether Hitler would march into Spain, Mr. Churchill answered amid laughter 'I don't know, he did not tell me.'

PEACE FEELERS!

Asked whether Britain had received any peace feelers recently, Mr. Churchill said, no I suppose they are so pressed for raw materials that they would not want to waste paper and ink.

He would not comment on Mahatma Gandhi's withdrawal from the All-India Congress saying that he was out of touch with that particular matter at the moment.

At another stage he said that he did not wish to interfere with domestic problems of the Great Dominions, though he thought that 'we are more united in this war than we were last time.'

Buried Alive In Colliery

Entombed Under 1,000 Tons Of Fallen Roof In Mystery Explosion

BURSLEM (Staffordshire), January 1.

Seven miners lost their lives and hope has been abandoned of rescuing 51 men and boys entombed behind a thousand tons of fallen roof at the Sneyd colliery, Burslem, following a mystery "Silent" explosion in one of Britain's most modern coalpits.

The mystery arises from the fact that a few miners recalled to the surface had heard anything to lead them to believe that an explosion had occurred.

One of the rescued men who was in the pit when the explosion took place described the scene below the surface as one of devastation.

Wrecked waggons, girders and roof supports were blown away leaving masses of stone and earth covered with white dust all over the place.

Between 50 and 60 men were working on the level where the explosion occurred, and had it not been for New Year's day between a 100 and 120 men would have been on the shift.

Although hope officially has been abandoned of rescuing the entombed victims rescue work will be continued by their comrades throughout the night until the bodies are recovered.

The cause of the explosion is a complete mystery as no gas was encountered. The explosion, although accompanied by very little sound, must have been terrific. Terribly mutilated bodies of miners were found in the mine roads about a 1,000 yards from the coalface.

Tons of stone, rubble and iron girders—brought down when the explosion rocked working from end to end shortly after the day shift had taken over at 7-30 a.m. —barred the way to the pitface, 200 yards away, where the men were trapped.—Reuter.

Edward Thompson's Open Letter To Jawahar

Win War For Freedom And Hold Britain To Redeem Pledges

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, Jan. 1.

"The war has changed so greatly that India is now not a subject country providing contingents of soldiers but a principal one. If she does not stand fast, it is hard to see how the whole eastern half world can stand fast", writes Mr. Edward Thompson in an open letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in to-day's "Daily Herald".

Stating that the old argument that India could not defend herself is shattered, Mr Thompson adds: "India will be defending her own shores, her own commerce and cities, as she is already defending with unsurpassing chivalry Malaya and Libya with her own sons.

"Nothing except Fascist victory can prevent the Indians emerging from the struggle as a sovereign people. In her hands, no less in ours, lies the chance of weaker nations everywhere to rise at last out of the slavery of ages and the present Fascist tyranny. The Congress has changed its policy before. I urge that it should change its policy again. No one could say that if the Congress has now decided to co-operate, that decision contains anything of weakness.

Don't Wait For Govt. To Move

"Yet, would neutrality be the kind of mendacity? Would not the Congress, like some ascetic of the legendary days who fasted until the gods yielded some boon, be granting to appeals of indigence and helplessness what they refused to action and courage? Britain and her statesmen are pledged to the hilt and over and over again, acknowledge India's right to full self-control.

"Why not say: "We propose to walk, as of right, into our place and take up responsibility for the use of India's man-power and resources. We shall win the war for freedom and shall hold Britain to the fulfilment of her pledges."

Concluding his appeal Mr. Thompson says: "Don't wait for any lead from any Government, but judge this controversy as it concerns brave men in many lands who are giving all they have and not for their own cause alone.

"I believe that victory in every sense now lies in your hands and in the hands of my Indian friends, whatever their caste or creed, and no outside power can prevent it from coming."

London Not Surprised At Bardoli Resolution

The decision of the Congress Working Committee relieving Mahatma Gandhi of responsibility for the leadership of the Indian movement has not caused surprise in London. With Japan's entry into the war, it was generally expected that the Congress would revise its policy.

Except the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Manchester Guardian" no paper has treated the event editorially. However, write-ups and headlines suggest India's co-operation in war effort.

This is how reports of the Working Committee's decision are published in various papers:—

"The Times": Congress Party and War—Decision on Policy—Mr. Gandhi gives up Leadership.

The "Daily Telegraph": Mr. Gandhi Abdicates—Congress Support for Britain.

The "Manchester Guardian": Decision by Mr. Gandhi of Anti-War Policy—Disagreement with Congress—Leadership Given Up.

The "Daily Express": Mr. Gandhi Goes—Party Can Now Aid War.

The "Daily Mail": Mr. Gandhi—Split With Indian Congress.

The "Daily Herald": Mr Gandhi No Longer Congress Chief.

The "News Chronicle": Mr. Gandhi Quits Leadership of Congress.

Among the evening papers, the "Evening Standard" publishes the report with six-column banner headlines: India Hopes British Gesture Now: with sub-headline But Mr. Gandhi still says "No Violence".

India May Now Join War Effort

The "Evening News": Mr. Gandhi Sacked as "Gesture": India May Now Join Empire War Effort.

The "Star": India May Join War Effort.

The "Daily Telegraph", writing editorially, regards the Working Committee's decision as the result of "the long-awaited end of Mr. Gandhi's personal domination" of the Congress Party.

Political circles refrain from commenting on the decision, although one can detect a sign of relief that Gandhiji no longer leads the Indian movement.

American journalists believe that the British Government will have to take advantage of the changed situation. One of them said: "India is no longer a purely British Empire question. Her co-operation or non-co-operation will be the deciding factor in ultimate victory in the Far East.

"Since Japan attacked America, we regard India as our first line of defence. My opinion is that India should be included in the A.B.C.D. Front as an equal partner for common war effort."

Obstruction Removed!

"The chance now open is not likely to recur before the world war ends", writes the "Star" in a leader on the Congress Working Committee's decision.

Referring to Gandhiji's decision, the paper observes: "It removes from India's path a man who, despite all that he had done and sought to do for the untouchables, had become an obstruction in the way of amity between India and a power towards which Indians look for defence".

The "Star" adds that generosity and understanding on the part of Britain may yet melt the "hostility and distrust".

Need For Move By British Govt.

LONDON, January 2.

"With every fresh advance of the Japanese in the far east, the danger to India becomes more evident and more acute", writes the "News Chronicle" in a leader.

It is idle to hope that the differences between the Congress and the British Raj will be composed in time to benefit India at war, unless some further move is made by the British Government. The fault of the British approach so far has been its lack of definiteness. Vague promises of Indian self-Government in indeterminate future, however sincere, do not meet the minimum Indian demand. It is the desire of the British people and—we believe—of all but the most reactionary statesmen that India shall have self-Government in the not distant future. But so far, we have consistently refused to name the day. That is a crucial omission and if persisted in might prove a fatal one."

"SCOTMAN'S" COMMENT

EDINBURGH Jan. 2.

It should not be hastily assumed that because Mr. Gandhi has gone, the Congress will follow a path of co-operation with Britain, says the "Scotman" in an editorial.

At a time when Japan is at the gates of India, the Congress hopes to extract political concessions from Britain as the price of undertaking self-defence.—Reuter.

LT.-COLONEL CHARLES WINDHAM DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Lt.-Colonel Charles Joseph Windham, late of the Indian Political Department, has died at Garth at the age of 74.—Reuter.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day:

CHARLIE CHAN — A BLUE PLATE FOR A LION — By ALFRED ANDRIOLA

I'D LIKE TO DROP HIM FROM THE BALLOON AS BALLAST - BUT I'VE A SAFER WAY!
NOBODY AROUND! SWELL! I'LL TAKE HIM IN THE BACK WAY!
MENAGERIE
THIS'LL BE THE NEATEST STUNT OF ALL!
DANGER
STAY BACK
IT'LL LOOK LIKE AN ACCIDENT WHEN JUNGLE JACK GETS FINISHED WITH CHAN!
Alfred Andriola
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